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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a member on question which are orally answered, indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that member.

GMGIPND—LS III—1545 (Ai) LS—19-12-60—901.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 8, 1960/Agrahayana 17, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Closure of Textile Mills

*779. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 535 on the 18th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether some more closed Textile Mills have been re-started;

(b) if so, the number of such mills; and

(c) whether these mills have been started with technical and financial help from Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Four more closed mills have restarted thus bringing the total number of mills restarted during the year to 12. Out of the four mills one mill reopened with financial help from the Government of Maharashtra and the others restarted without the direct intervention of Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question it was stated that Government have appointed an authorised controller to take over three mills, two in Rajasthan and one in Ahmedabad. I want to know whether those mills have been taken over by Government and, if so, whether they have started functioning.

Shri Kanungo: Which are those mills?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to Starred Question No. 535, it was stated that Government are taking over Edward Mills, Co. Ltd., Rajasthan; Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Rajasthan; and Hathising Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. May I know whether those mills have been taken over?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): We have already appointed a controller for Edward Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar, Rajasthan as well as Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Bhilwara, Rajasthan. As regards Hathising Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, the case is now going up to the Supreme Court.

Shri Tangamani: How many of those four mills have been re-opened? Since the last occasion when the question was put some more mills have been closed down as, for example, the Ganapathi Mills in Madras State. Has it come to the notice of the Government that more mills have closed down since August 1960, as for instance the Ganapathi Mills in Tirunelveli?

Shri Kanungo: I am not aware of the Ganapathi Mills. The four mills I have mentioned are: Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Mills, Hinganghat; Savatram Ram Prasad Mills, Akola; John Princess of Wales Spinning Mills, Agra; and Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Trichur.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know the total number of textile mills which are closed still and the steps taken by Government to see that those mills are re-opened.

Shri Kanungo: Obviously, all the mills that have been closed cannot be

re-opened; because, some of them cannot be re-opened.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not accusing the Government. I want to know the number.

Mr. Speaker: How many mills have been closed?

Shri Kanungo: I think the number will be something like 27 or so.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it a fact that nearly one-third of the total number of mills in this country are uneconomic? If so, what steps Government are taking to render financial and other assistance to those mills?

Shri Kanungo: It is not correct to say that one-third of the mills are uneconomic. We have got about 480 mills and it cannot be said that one-third of them are uneconomic. Those mills which are uneconomic and which can be rehabilitated, Government are providing them with opportunities for making them economic by giving additional spindles. Also, when any mill is credit-worthy the National Development Corporation finances it with loans.

Shri Warior: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills have been re-opened. May I know whether all the sections of the mills have been opened or only the weaving section but not the spinning section?

Shri Kanungo: I am not sure about it. Last time my information was that the whole mill was burnt out. Now my report is that it is re-opened. As to which sections are closed yet, I have no information.

British Citizenship for Phizo

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*780. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** / **Shri Ram Garib:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga rebel leader Shri A. Z. Phizo recently applied to the U.K. Government for grant of British citizenship to him;

(b) whether the U.K. Government have made any reference to the Government of India about it; and

(c) if so, what has been Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). Our High Commission in London was informed by the U.K. Government that it had become necessary for them to take a decision on Shri Phizo's claim that he should be treated as a British subject.

The U.K. authorities discussed this matter with our High Commission officials and decided that on the strength of the evidence furnished by Shri Phizo, they were prepared to regard him as having been born in the former British India; after independence Shri Phizo had become a citizen of India under the provisions of the Constitution; by virtue of that citizenship, he had the status of a British subject under the British Nationality Act, 1948.

In a meeting between our High Commission officials and the representatives of the U.K. authorities it was accepted that Phizo had been given the status of a British subject specifically on the basis of his Indian citizenship and that if he applies for a passport, he would be referred to the Indian authorities.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is the citizenship only for one year and after that it will be reviewed again or is it a permanent citizenship?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Any person who has domiciled in the United Kingdom for one year has the right to be registered for citizenship.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: When Shri Phizo landed in London, was it with an El Salvador passport that he had?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: He had an El Salvador passport. But he was

allowed to land in the United Kingdom on the basis of evidence of identification furnished by Rev. Michael Scott and Mrs. Ursula Bowers. He did not use the El Salvador passport for that purpose.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : फिजो को ब्रिटिश सिटिजनशिप का जो अधिकार दिया गया है उसको देखते हुए उनके ऊपर जो केसिस हैं, जो चार्जिज़ हैं, उनके कारण क्या उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान में लाया जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): अभी जो आपने जवाब सुना उसमें यह नहीं कहा गया कि ब्रिटिश सिटिजनशिप का उनको अधिकार दिया गया है । यह कहा गया कि इंडियन सिटिजन वह हैं, ब्रिटिश कानून से उनका स्टेटस और हैसियत इंडियन सिटिजन की है, लेकिन विलायत में ब्रिटिश सबजैक्ट का का एक स्टेटस दिया जाता है और वह ब्रिटिश सबजैक्ट नहीं हुए लेकिन उनको इसका स्टेटस दिया गया, जैसे कोई हिन्दुस्तानी वहां जाए या कामनवैल्थ के और मुल्क से भी जाए तो उसको स्टेटस मिलता है । चुनांचे वह वहां स्टेटस से रह सकते हैं । लेकिन अगर पासपोर्ट की उनको जरूरत हो, तो वह उनको यहां से गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से मांगना पड़ेगा । ब्रिटिश सिटिजन होने के दूसरे माने हैं जब कि वह पासपोर्ट वहां से ले सकते हैं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ब्रिटेन और भारत के बीच इस वक्त जो परस्पर स्नेहपूर्ण वातावरण है उसको देखते हुए और फिजो के भारतीय नागरिक होते हुए, ब्रिटिश सरकार ने जो उनको सुविधायें देने का वचन दिया है, क्या भारत भी यह मुनासिब समझता है कि जब उनके विरुद्ध दोषारोपण हैं, उन दोषारोपणों को ब्रिटिश सरकार को बताया जाए और उससे मांग की जाए कि वह उनको वापिस यहां भेज दे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह बहुत पेचीदा बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही । इस वक्त अगर कोई भारतीय नागरिक, इंडियन सिटिजन, इंग्लैंड में हो तो न वे उसको निकाल सकते हैं और न हम उनसे निकलवा सकते हैं । उनको निकलवाने का कोई कानून नहीं है । जैसे वह कामनवेल्थ के और लोगों को नहीं निकाल सकते हैं वैसे ही एक भारतीय नागरिक को नहीं निकाल सकते, यह उनका कानून है, जब तक कि कोई खास एक्स्ट्राडिशन ट्रिटी इस बारे में, हमारे और उनके बीच में न हो । वह नहीं है, चुनांचे इसमें काफी पेचीदा कानूनी सवाल उठ आते हैं ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : जानने की बात यह है कि भारत सरकार ने ब्रिटिश सरकार से कोई इस तरह की मांग की है या नहीं कि फिजो को, जिन पर कि हिन्दुस्तान के कानून के मुताबिक कई मुकद्दमे चलने हैं, यहां भेजा जाय । क्या हमारी तरफ से यह मांग गई है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : आप यह आम बात पूछ रहे हैं या श्री फिजो के बारे में ?

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : श्री फिजो के बारे में ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं, हमने सोच समझ कर मांग नहीं की है । न मुनासिब समझा और न जरूरत समझी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत सरकार ने एक्स्ट्राडिशन ट्रिटी करने के सिलसिले में इस दौरान में इंग्लैंड से कोई वार्तालाप किया है ? यदि हां, तो उसका फल क्या निकला और कब तक यह एक्स्ट्राडिशन ट्रिटी होने की सम्भावना है ? और इस सम्बन्ध में जब कि भारत के कानून के अनुसार श्री फिजो एक दंडनीय व्यक्ति हैं, क्या कारण है कि ब्रिटेन की सरकार उन्हें रक्षण दे रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : फिर वही दो बातें मिलाई जाती हैं । यह श्री फिजो

के निस्बत सवाल है या आम सवाल है एक्स्ट्राडिशन ट्रिटी का ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : एक्स्ट्राडिशन ट्रिटी के बारे में तो श्री फीजो के सम्बन्ध में पूछा जा रहा है लेकिन यह एक आम सवाल है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं, ऐसे नहीं पूछा जा सकता, जब तक कि आम ट्रिटी न हो इसके बारे में । एक आदमी के लिये कानून नहीं बनता है, कानून बनता है फिर उसमें आदमी आता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरे पूछने का मतलब यह था कि अगर एक्स्ट्राडिशन ट्रिटी कर ली गई होती तो फीजो को वहां से बुलाया जा सकता था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि १२, १३ सालों में एक्स्ट्राडिशन ट्रिटी के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और इंग्लैंड की सरकार के बीच कोई लिखा पढ़ी हुई है या नहीं, और उसका क्या फल हुआ ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हां, मैं श्री फीजो के अलावा जवाब दे रहा हूं । इसके बारे में कई दफे बात चीत हुई है । ये सवाल हालांकि एक माने में सादे से मालूम होते हैं, लेकिन पेचीदा होते हैं । खाली वही नहीं बल्कि और मुल्कों के साथ हमारी ट्रिटी नहीं है, और इसके बारे में कुछ उनसे बात-चीत हुई, कुछ हमारे दफ्तरों में बड़े बड़े नोट लिखे गये हैं, बहुत काफी कागज और स्याही खर्च हुई है इस पर, लेकिन अभी तक जहां तक मुझे याद है यह मामला ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ा है ।

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Is it a fact that Shri Phizo, with the help of some Britishers, has started some sort of a campaign against India and a pamphlet entitled "The Fate of Naga People—An appeal to the World" is being distributed freely? If so, what action is being taken against such evil propaganda?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Right at the very beginning when Shri Phizo went there we drew the attention of the UK Government to his activities there. They replied that if he keeps within the law of the United Kingdom, they can take no action against him, because in this matter of people carrying on publicity, agitations and propaganda they give a certain latitude to people. They said "If he offends against our law, we will take action; otherwise we are unable to take action."

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has the Government of India any information about Shri Phizo's carrying on contacts with the hostile Nagas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: At the present moment we have no what we may call direct new information but obviously he must have. In the past he has done so through devious methods. Directly it may be difficult but through indirect methods, no doubt, it can be done.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the question of citizenship to that of contacts with the rebels and so on. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask a supplementary, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed several supplementaries on this.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मैं कई दफा खड़ा हुआ, मुझे भी इजाजत दी जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: नहीं जी । I have passed on to another question.

कैलाश और मानसरोवर जाने वाले भारतीय तीर्थयात्री

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*७८१. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन** :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री ज० ब० सिं० बिष्ट : }

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष कितने भारतीयों ने तिब्बत में स्थित कैलाश और मानसरोवर की यात्रा की ;

(ख) उत्तरी सीमा पर स्थित प्रत्येक दर्रे में से होकर कितने-कितने तीर्थयात्री गये ;

(ग) उन्हें तिब्बत के प्रवास में किस प्रकार की कठिनाइयों व असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ा ; और

(घ) उन कठिनाइयों व असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये गये या अभी उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Owing to the advice of the local authorities that for the sake of the safety of their lives Indian pilgrims should not visit Western Tibet, only 36 pilgrims (15 from Lipulekh, 17, from Kungri Bingri Pass and 4 from Mana Pass) went on pilgrimage to Kailash and Mansarover. The pilgrims continue to face various difficulties *e.g.* absence of proper Rest Houses, lack of transport at reasonable rates, restriction on "Parikrama" of Kailash, etc. As will be seen from Notes included in the White Papers on Indo-Chinese relations, various representations have been made to the local authorities as well as to the Chinese Government but these have not yielded any result so far.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस वक्तव्य के प्रारम्भ में यह कहा गया है कि स्थानीय अधिकारियों की इस राय पर कि भारतीय तीर्थ यात्रियों को अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के लिये पश्चिमी तिब्बत की यात्रा नहीं करनी चाहिये, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ३६ यात्री गये थे क्या किसी के साथ कोई हादसा हुआ, किसी की जान गई ? अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो क्या चीनी अधिकारियों के ध्यान में यह बात लाई जायेगी कि चूंकि यह भय आधारहीन था, बेसलेस था, इस लिये आगे से इस के बारे में कोई रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिये और अधिक से अधिक यात्रियों को निमंत्रित किया जाना चाहिये ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा शक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है कोई हादसा नहीं हुआ । लेकिन इस बात का ध्यान हम तिब्बत के अधिकारियों को दिलायें कि हमारे आदिमियों के साथ कोई हादसा नहीं हुआ, एक अजीब बात मालूम होती है । अव्वल तो हमारे मालूम होने से पहिले उनको मालूम हो जाता है अगर हादसा हो जाये । अगर हम कहें कि चूंकि अभी तक हादसा नहीं हुआ इसलिये आइन्दा पूरी आजादी दी जाये लोगों को वहां जाने की तो यह अजीब बात है जो समझ में नहीं आती है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा माननीय भक्त दर्शन जी ने कहा, इसमें दिया गया है कि भारतीय तीर्थ यात्रियों को अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के हित में पश्चिमी तिब्बत की यात्रा नहीं करनी चाहिये । क्या तिब्बत के अधिकारियों ने यह बताया कि इन अधिकारियों की ओर से उनके प्राणों को खतरा था या किसी दूसरों की ओर से । और यदि दूसरों की ओर से था तो जो यह ३६ यात्री गये थे उन में से एक ब्रह्मचारी जी को क्यों उन लोगों ने अरेस्ट किया और उनका सारा सामान जब्त किया ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : चीनी हुकूमत ने हम से कहा था कि आज कल इस यात्रा के रास्ते की हालत ऐसी है कि वे इत्मीनान नहीं दिला सकते कि वह लोगों की रक्षा कर सकेंगे, अगर कुछ हो तो । इस लिये उन्होंने सलाह दी थी कि वे न आयें तो अच्छा है । हमने उनकी सलाह को यहां शाया कर दिया ताकि लोग जान जायें । कोई रुकावट नहीं डाली कि उन्हें न जाने दें । लेकिन सलाह दी थी । जब वहां की हुकूमत कहती है

कि वहां पर खतरा है तो लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिये ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that these Indian pilgrims are denied the right of fulfilment of their religious obligations, may I know the reasons adduced by the Chinese Government for this? Is it due to the abnormal situation in Tibet or is it some sort of a mild reprisal against India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand about the right of people to travel in other countries.

Shri Hem Barua: Under the agreement of 1954 . . .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no absolute right. There may be disease which prevents it. Hundred and one things may occur. There may be troubled conditions in the country in question. When the Chinese authorities say that there are troubles there and they are unable to guarantee protection, one has to accept that they cannot guarantee protection. There the matter ends.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the normal facilities that were provided to Indian pilgrims on previous occasions, namely, facilities of rest houses, transport and all that, are provided or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If rest houses are there, they are there—they are not removed for six months—or, they are not there. Mostly they are not there.

डा० गोविन्द दास : इस मामले में एक सवाल और उठता है, जो मैंने पहले भी पूछा था और जिसका सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला, कि हमारे पुराने साहित्य के अनुसार मानसरोवर और कैलास यह दोनों भारत के भाग थे, और अब जब कि चीन की और हमारी सीमा का सवाल उठा हुआ है, क्या सरकार इस बात की मांग करेगी कि मानसरोवर और कैलास को वापस भारत की सीमा में शामिल कर दिया जाये ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य उस जमाने की बात करते हैं जब जम्बू द्वीप था ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is the hon. Prime Minister in a position to enlighten us whether there is any credence behind reports that gain currency that this area is now under strong Chinese occupation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I was under the impression that not only this area, but a much wider area in Tibet was under strong Chinese occupation.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Stronger occupation than before.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Strong or stronger: I do not know to distinguish between them.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know is whether they have established their military camps?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am venturing to say that these camps have been there all over Tibet or a great part of Tibet, not in that pilgrim route.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government have contacted any of the pilgrims who have returned from Mansarovar or Kailash and why the Chinese authorities raised objection that they should not do *parikrama* around the Kailas mountain?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid I am wholly unable to understand how it is the right of anybody to travel in another country in spite of troubles, revolutions, revolts, etc. I cannot understand it. We have not directly, contacted those pilgrims who went. But, indirectly, people who have contacted them have told us that they had some difficulties, but, nevertheless, they went and came back.

Property Left in East Pakistan

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*782. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh: Sarhadi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1179 on the 7th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether negotiations regarding the movable and immovable properties in East Pakistan have concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Honorary Secretary of the Association of Indian Property Owners met the Member, Board of Revenue East Pakistan, on the 22nd of September, 1960 at Dacca. No progress was made besides the Member promising to examine individual cases of property owners sent to him in small batches.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca is carrying on some kind of a negotiation with the Pakistan Government on the subject?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir. Efforts are being made constantly at diplomatic level with the East Pakistan authorities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the last date when the Secretary met the Revenue Minister or somebody there and whether after that anything has happened?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Hon. Secretary met the Member of the Revenue Board first in May, 1959 and then again in September, 1960, and brought to his notice these various matters. After that, I do not think the Secretary has met. In any case, nothing very much has been done from the other side.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of this new friendship with Pakistan arising from the signing of the Canal Water treaty, may I know whether a more accommodative spirit on the part of Pakistan, so far as this problem is concerned, is discernible and if so, whether a speedy solution of the problem is in sight?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The answer has been given. The hon. Member is talking about the future. That would be speculation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the talks and negotiations also cover specifically the question of remittance of profits of Indian owned companies which are still operating in East Pakistan and if so, whether any progress has been made in that regard?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know whether any present discussions are going on on that particular matter referred to by the hon. Member. But, this question has come up, of course, in the course of discussions previously.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any approximate or rough estimate has been made of the total value of movable and immovable property left in East Pakistan for which these people are making claims?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not give an answer to that question at all at the present moment. But, I believe some approximate estimates have been made. It is very difficult to get any accurate figures because the estimates are based on statements of the people concerned, and they are apt to exaggerate greatly.

State Trading Corporation

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*784. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Morarka:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Khimji:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1740 on the 30th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the question of new trade policy regarding the functions to be entrusted to the State Trading Corporation has since been examined; and

(b) if so, what are the results of such examination?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in their 86th Report, regarding the functions to be entrusted to the State Trading Corporation, are still under consideration and it is hoped to take final decisions at an early date.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government have under consideration any idea of issuing a policy statement regarding the types of business that the State Trading Corporation will take up in future, and if so, is that going to be part of the Government announcement in future?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. As the Estimates Committee has recommended, first the functions have got to be decided and then the question of policy statement will be considered.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के काम की वजह से कई बन्दरगाहों पर बहुत माल का नुकसान हो गया और हानि उठनी पड़ी ? क्या इस में सचाई है, यदि हां, तो इसकी व्यवस्था कैसे होगी ? स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन में क्या सुधार करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

श्री कानूनगो : जो खबर माननीय सदस्य को मिली है वह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : गलत नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker I would only suggest this to hon. Members. Some hon. Members seem to be against the State Trading Corporation, against its existence itself. Some other hon. Members want it. Some hon. Members want more and more functions to be given to it. I won't allow the question hour to be utilised for a kind of eliciting policy or announcing policy.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Nobody is against the State Trading Corporation in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I am entitled to draw inference from the manner in which questions are put.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether a part of the functions of the State Trading Corporation, as it functions today, will be given to a subsidiary Corporation, which will deal with scarce raw materials and distribution of those scarce raw materials?

Mr. Speaker: Is there a proposal?

Shri Kanungo: This work is being done by the State Trading Corporation at the time. No subsidiary is necessary for that.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether there is any likelihood of expanding the functions of the State Trading Corporation to include capitalist countries other than the monolithic countries for which it was originally started?

Shri Kanungo: It was not started for any group of countries. In fact, trade is going on all over the world.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are Government aware that this State Trading Corporation, instead of encouraging real traders in the country, supports middlemen for reasons best known to them?

Mr. Speaker: Need not be answered.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: You can omit the reason, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a general aspersion of this kind. I am trying to give opportunity to this House to discuss the report of the State Trading Corporation. All important reports are being discussed. The House is being asked to sit for some longer hours. It has been discussed in the other House. It will be discussed here also. Such questions lead us nowhere.

Shri Tyagi: Before any bulk imports are effected by the State Trading Corporation either of raw materials or other things, is the Ministry consulted and its sanction obtained with regard to the quantity of the import, and also with regard to

the rate at which the State Trading Corporation sells that raw material here in India?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. Any canalisation is always directed by the Government. It is not done by the volition of the State Trading Corporation. As canalisation is decided, its method of distribution and the range of prices is also decided.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Are the Government aware of the great uncertainty that is created in the market because of the operation of the State Trading Corporation? People are not.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this question.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government and the State Trading Corporation to issue letters of authority to private individuals and private importers?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. Letters of authority are issued when it is directed by the Chief Controller of Imports.

Shri Mahanty: Here is a pertinent question. Here is the State Trading Corporation which stepped into the field for state trading purposes. What are the reasons—it is not the Import Controller.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member need not argue with me.

Shri Mahanty: I am not arguing.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to elicit what are the grounds, instead of arguing, let him ask, what are the reasons?

Shri Kanungo: That is a normal procedure in all import licensing to anybody. The State Trading Corporation is one of the parties which gets a licence. Every party to whom a licence is issued in certain circumstances is permitted to authorise somebody else to deal with a part of it.

Shri Mahanty: Is it a fact that a certain amount of discrimination is being maintained in this matter between persons and persons and parties and parties?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Rajasthan Government Property in Delhi

*785. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what landed property (i) Rajasthan Government and (ii) Rajasthan Princes have in Delhi; and

(b) how this property is utilised by the Central Government and what return it gives to the owners?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 12.]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the basis on which these rents have been worked out and the portion of the rents being allowed to the former Princes?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the sharing of rent between the State Government and the former princely States is concerned, it is a matter entirely for them. There was an agreement between the State Government and these princely States. We do not come into the picture at all. Roughly speaking, except for Jaipur which shares it on a 50:50 basis, with regard to the other properties it is about two-thirds for the State Government and one-third for the princely States, that is, the Princes. So far as the quantum of rent is concerned, these houses had been in Government occupation for the last several years, and the rent basically is what it used to be when for the first time Government took possession of these buildings.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question has not been answered. What was the basis on which the rents

were worked out? They were in the occupation of Government, and the rent had not been fixed up except only very recently. This point was under consideration. What were the issues which were under consideration between the State Government and the Central Government? When were these issues settled, and what was the basis on which these rents were fixed?

Mr. Speaker: Are we to go into such great details?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am only asking the basis on which the rents were fixed.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Fair and reasonable rent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the basis?

An Hon. Member: Market rate.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this question. The rent varies from house to house, the conveniences available etc. How can there be a single basis for all the houses and for all the property?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are certain criteria on which the rents are fixed. We are entitled to know the criteria.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not going to allow the Question Hour to be utilised for eliciting such details. The hon. Member knows the criteria, and he wants to ask the hon. Minister what those criteria are.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know the criteria. How do I know?

Mr. Speaker: Even then, I am not going to allow this question, about every small detail as to how the rent is fixed for particular bungalows. It is not a case of just one Prince, but several Princes have got their houses here, and in every case the question will arise as to the proportion between the State and the Centre. Are all those cases to be brought up here as if they are all important questions in which a person who comes from Cape Comorin is also interested? I do not quite understand. I shall allow only such questions generally as are of an all-India nature in exceptional cases, I shall allow questions relating to individual cases where this House has got jurisdiction. I am not going to allow questions about every small thing, as to what the details are and so on. I have allowed one or two general questions, but I cannot allow questions going into further details as to what the basis is and so on. The basis is the ordinary basis. Another hon. Member here exclaimed that it is the market rate. I am afraid we cannot go into this matter now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not at all an individual case. It is a case between the Rajasthan Government and the Centre. I am not interested in individual cases. It is a question between the Rajasthan Government and the Centre. There are about ten big houses belonging to the Rajasthan Government, and for which rent is payable to the Rajasthan Government. We are entitled to know the share of the Rajasthan Government. I am not interested in any individual.

Mr. Speaker: What else is this? It may be ten houses, or let it be even a hundred houses. Merely because the Rajasthan Government are interested, and the hon. Member comes from Rajasthan, am I to allow questions about details with respect to each one of those houses? I am really surprised at this.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : भारत सरकार और राजस्थान के राजाओं के बीच एक समझौता हुआ है जिसे क्वनेंट कहते हैं उसके अनुसार वहां के राजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स मिल रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रिवी पर्स के अलावा उन मकानों का किराया उन्हे क्यों दिया जा रहा है जब कि यह मकान राजस्थान के हैं तो यह किराया राजाओं को कैसे दिया जा रहा है?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have already said that it is a matter to be settled

between the Rajasthan Government and the Princes.

Shri N. B. Maiti: May I know whether the Union Government are paying rents for these houses regularly and punctually?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Well, it is a question of book adjustment. I am sure we pay our rents.

Mr. Speaker: That question does not arise out of the main question.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि राजस्थान तथा अन्य कुछ राज्यों के महाराजाओं की ऐसी सम्पत्ति भी दिल्ली में है जिसके कि खरीदने में भारत सरकार से कुछ बातचीत चल रही है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are negotiating with the Rajasthan Government and also with certain other States for the purchase of the old princely houses.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that the rent that is paid for these seven houses comes to about Rs. 28,000. I would like to know whether there has been any alteration in the scale of rent during the past five years, or it is only what has been paid five years ago.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I believe the amount was finally settled some time ago. I am not quite clear about the exact year.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Rajasthan Government want the release of certain areas for their own use for the last so many years, but this request is not being considered, and if so, may I know the reasons for the same?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We had been in negotiation with the Rajasthan Government for the purchase of some of these properties, and recently we have come to some agreement. Four of these princely houses would be sold by the Rajasthan Government to us. The prices have also been fixed up. It is a question of our releasing some lands in New Delhi for them to put up a State guest house; we are looking for a suitable site. That is the present position.

Evacuation of Barahoti

*787. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inhabitants of Barahoti (U.P.) evacuated that place due to Chinese pressure; and

(b) if so, whether they have been resettled somewhere?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No, Barahoti, which is situated at a height of 15,000 feet, is just a camping ground in District Chamoli of the new Uttarkhand Division of Uttar Pradesh. There is no village as such at this place nor any residents. In the summer months it is used as a camping ground by our revenue party and the Indian and Tibetan traders coming and going to Tibet.

There is a subsisting agreement with the Chinese that neither India nor China will send armed personnel to Barahoti pending a settlement between the two parties in regard to this area. We have, however, been sending revenue parties every year. In winter months the revenue parties also withdraw due to severe climatic conditions.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Assuming that Barahoti is just a camping ground, May I know whether the Indians who used to camp there previously camped there also during the last summer season and previous to that?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, they did, last summer.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पिछली बार जहां तक मुझे याद है यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जाड़ों में भी हमारे आदमी वहां रहेंगे और मुझे जहां तक पता लगा है इस बार इसका प्रयत्न किया गया है और क्या यह सत्य है कि अभी तक भी हमारे आदमी वहां मौजूद हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मुझे याद नहीं है कि यह आश्वाससन कब और कैसे दिया गया था। कुछ मुझे वजह नहीं मालूम होती कि वह वहां निहायत परेशानी में ५, ६, ७ या ८ महीने दुनिया से अलग हो कर रहें और वहां पर उनके लिये खास इंजतजाम करना पड़े। लेकिन यह जरूर हुआ था कि वे जरा पहले जायें और जरा ज्यादा देर तक वहां रहें।

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether Barahoti is at the moment under Indian occupation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Barahoti is a small area which has been in dispute as such before this larger dispute with China came up, that is, for many years, right almost from the beginning of this decade, and talks have gone on about it.

As has been stated, it was decided that this particular pasture area should not be occupied by any armed troops either of China or of India. Unarmed people can go there, and we have been sending our revenue officials during the summer months.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the cattle-heredsmen who used to go there took their cattle there during last summer?

चारागाह हैं वहां पर तो मवेशियों को चराने के लिये भेड़ बकरियों को चराने के लिये वह लोग वहां पर पिछली समर में गये थे कि नहीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कितने मवेशी और कौन गये थे मेरे पास उसका हिसाब नहीं है लेकिन इंसान गये थे। हमारी तरफ से हमारी रेवेन्यु पार्टी वहां गई और वह वहां कायिम रही। सारा ७, ८ महीने कायम रही। जब वहां के हालात सर्दी के मौसम के हालात बहुत खराब हो जाते हैं तब वहां से लौट आई। कोई भी नहीं रहा।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: मूल प्रश्न यह है कि जो आदमी वहां जाते थे और जो बाराहोती मैदान को अपने प्रयोग में लाते थे, उन लोगों को अब चीनी प्रेशर के कारण वहा रहने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। क्या यह बात सही है और यदि नहीं, तो उन लोगों की उचित व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी, ताकि वे वहां रहें, या दूसरी जगह उसी तरह काम करें ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : रहने का तो कोई सवाल नहीं है। वहां भेड़-बकरियां ले जाने का सवाल था। मैं यकायक तो इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता, लेकिन मेरा खयाल था कि वे दूसरी जगह से आते थे, वहां इधर से नहीं।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that in spite of our agreement, the Chinese have been posting their armed personnel on the plateau of Bara Hoti even during the winter? Have the Government any information as to whether their armed personnel are still there during this winter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. So far as I know, all this is not a fact.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this Bara Hoti dispute started before the present India-China dispute, may I know whether this matter relating to Bara Hoti was discussed with Chinese officers here in Delhi, and those officers refused to be convinced, rolled up their maps and went away?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member would refer to the various White Papers issued, he will find plenty of information about Bara Hoti. We have had separate visits here of Chinese officers to discuss this matter three years ago—I think it was about 2½ to 3 years ago. They discussed this at length. It did not yield any profitable result. So those discussions were postponed, to take place again. In the course of the recent discussions, Bara Hoti was not

discussed specifically, but presumably it came as part of the larger picture.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, बड़ाहोती में रहना उतना कठिन नहीं है, जितना कि वहां पहुंचना और वहां से वापस आना, क्योंकि करीब उन्नीस हजार फीट की ऊंचाई का एक दर्रा पार करना पड़ता है। इसलिय गवर्नमेंट बहुत दिनों से विचार कर रही है कि एक नदी के किनारे किनारे एक सड़क ऐसी बनाई जाये कि बारह महीने वहां यातायात खुला रहे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है, ताकि हमारा कैम्प वहां बना रह सके ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं यकायक इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता। यूं तो हम पहाड़ों में बहुत जगह रास्ते बना ही रहे हैं। मुझे खास याद नहीं है कि पहाड़ों के आर-पार ले जाने के लिए कोई रास्ता बनाये जाने की तजवीज है। मुझे कुछ शक होता है कि उस की जरूरत है या नहीं और उस पर जो खर्च होगा, वह कारामद होगा या नहीं।

Coal Mines Provident Fund

*789. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1770-D on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in furnishing the annual statement of Members' Account for the year 1958 to the members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund;

(b) when the statements are likely to be furnished; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is considerable delay in disposing of claims for refund?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Delay in the submission of Contribution Cards by a number of Collieries and numerous mistakes in the cards necessitating return of the cards to the collieries for correction. About 200 collieries have not sent the cards.

(b) Statements for the year 1958 have already been sent to 1,22,669 workers. The remaining statements will be issued as early as possible.

(c) Claims are settled as promptly as possible, but this is delayed in cases in which proper nominations are not made and complete information and documents are not furnished by the members and the collieries.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Last time it was stated that the delay in the issue of statements was due to the fact that the strength of the staff was inadequate, and it was proposed to recruit some staff. May I know whether the staff in the Coal Mines Provident Fund organisation has since been augmented?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes, we have strengthened the staff. The delay is mainly due to three reasons: firstly, the coal mine owners did not send their returns in time; secondly, the cards received from them were defective; thirdly, there was some delay last year consequent on the change-over to the decimal system.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: From the statement, I find that 200 colliery owners have not submitted returns. What is the number of the staff involved in these 200 collieries?

Shri L. N. Mishra: 200 collieries have not sent in returns; 800 have already submitted returns.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the industrial relations machinery which appoints inspectors to look after the interest of labour is carrying out regular checks?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes. It is as a result of that checking that we have learnt about the position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In part (c) of the statement, it is said:

> "Claims are settled as promptly as possible, but this is delayed in cases in which proper nominations are not made and complete information and documents are not furnished by the members and the collieries".

What steps have been taken to simplify the procedure and to see that payments are made without any delay?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The present system has been working well. As I have said earlier, the delay was mainly due to two or three reasons. We are prosecuting the defaulters.

Shri Tangamani: Is it a fact that this statement of account which is submitted covers only 65 per cent. of the workers? If so, may we know the time by which the entire strength of workers will be covered? When this matter was discussed here, we were told that all the workers were generally furnished with the statement annually.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I will not say 65 per cent. There are more than 3 lakh members and we have got returns for 1,22,000. We expect to get returns about the rest shortly. I can not give a definite time for that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that prosecutions are being launched. May I know the number of prosecutions launched in view of the fact that 200 collieries have not submitted returns?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot give the exact number. But three or four prosecutions are made every day.

Tea Trade with Ireland

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*790. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what are the prospects of tea trade with Ireland and the result of two weeks' visit of the Irish tea delegation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): It is hoped that, as a result of the goodwill and understanding established by the visit of Irish Delegation, the exports of Indian tea to Ireland will increase in the future.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the quantity of export of Indian tea to Ireland at present, and who is competing with Indian tea in the western European market?

Shri Satish Chandra: I could answer that, but the question relates specifically to tea trade with Ireland, and not all the West European markets. As far as Ireland is concerned, our average export is 15—16 million lbs. per year, out of the total consumption of about 20—24 million lbs.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this Irish tea delegation has said that Ireland is ready to increase her quota of import of tea from India from last year's 16 million lbs. provided India was ready to offer tea at competitive prices, and they also suggested that in order to balance the trade India should be prepared to purchase horses and wine from Ireland?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no quota system in Ireland. They purchase from any country at competitive prices. We have been the largest suppliers to Ireland and continue to be so even now. There has been some difficulty this year due to shortage of a particular variety of tea which is in demand. This has been so due to

drought conditions in the early part of this year. Ireland generally takes Assam tea. The position will be soon rectified.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that at present Ireland is purchasing only quality tea from India, and she proposes to purchase common tea provided it is offered at competitive prices as she buys her common tea from Ceylon and Africa.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is true that our common tea is not always competitive as compared to teas offered by other suppliers. The reason is obvious. We have a large population and most of the common tea is used in India for domestic consumption.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: May I know what are the specific proposals with which the tea delegation came?

Shri Satish Chandra: A delegation had visited Ireland sometime ago and this delegation came on the invitation of the Chairman of the Tea Board, I should say, as a reciprocal gesture.

Shri P. C. Borooah: To what extent can we expect to export to Ireland our common tea as a result of the visit of the Irish delegation?

Shri Satish Chandra: The purpose of the Irish delegation was not to purchase common tea, but to go round our tea gardens and have a look at our sales arrangements, especially to see whether they could purchase more tea. They are purchasing about 70 per cent of their requirements from India. We are anxious to increase our Supplies.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it not a fact that Irish consumers want High grade quality tea, and are we able to export the quality they require?

Shri Satish Chandra: High grade and common are comparative terms. Of course, in Ireland as well as in U.K. they require very good quality tea; and we are exporting quality teas to them. They require some common teas also for blending. So, they purchase quality teas from us and common teas from other countries where they are available at competitive rates.

Jute Prices

*791. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 15 on the 1st August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether there has been a fresh rise in Jute prices recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check excessive rise in prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rise in prices has been partly due to shortage of supplies and partly to speculative activities.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Steps taken to check excessive rise in jute prices

1. Imports of jute cuttings from Pakistan have been permitted on a liberal scale.

2. Purchase of jute by mills within the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association is regulated on the basis of quotas fixed by the Association.

3. Mills within the membership of the Association have been permitted to curtail production of jute goods in order to adjust consumption of raw jute to available supplies.

4. The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange has been empowered to regulate trading in any delivery in transferable specific delivery contracts in jute and jute goods.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the statement which has been laid on the

Table of the House detailing the steps taken to check excessive rise in jute prices, there is no mention of whether any steps have been takn by the Forward Markets Commission specifically to check the speculation. Could the hon. Minister tell us something about that?

Shri Kanungo: The last one says:

> "The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange has been empowered to regulate trading in any delivery in transferable specific delivery contracts in jute and jute goods."

Margins have been set and directions have been given to get a few of the non-transferable delivery contracts which are being traded under the guise of transferable contracts. As a matter of fact, a special amending Bill is being introduced in the House to check certain types of activities which cannot be controlled now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the hon. Minister aware that on the 10th November—only last month—due to the tendering by Government itself of an order indenting for 20,000 bags, perhaps, for the purpose of packaging cereals which could very well have been done by using old bags, it has contributed to the speculative boom and the prices went up in two days by over Rs. 5 per 100 bags?

Shri Kanungo: The market being sensitive that particular tender did affect the prices. But the requirements of that quantity by the Director General of Supplies and Disposal was very urgent and could not be held up long.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the jute market, within the last few years, has registered a fluctuation of prices, because there was a rise the prices and again there is a sharp decline from the 7th October? There have been unstable conditions so far as the jute market is concerned. In view of this, may I know what steps Government propose to take to curb the specuuature elements which are responsible for the instability of the jute market?

Shri Kanungo: I would say that the violent fluctuations in prices is an event of the last 18 months. Earlier the market has been steady. Of course, normally, there is a little variation and it is bound to be there. The basic problem is the unavailability of adequate quantities of raw jute of the right quality. We are making every effort to increase the production of the jute of the desired quality and the efforts have been very successful so far. But our demands are outstripping our supplies.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members: The next question is an important question, Sir.

Shri Tyagi: Let us kindly have the next question, Sir; it is very important.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Let me ask one more question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed him to put a number of questions. All right; let him put one more question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the violent fluctuations in prices, to which the hon. Minister has referred, which has had rather a drastically bad effect on our foreign exchange earnings, may I know whether there is any proposal for requisitioning jute goods in times of scarcity like this?

Shri Kanungo: We have not considered the question of requisitioning yet because, at the moment, this voluntary system of quota purchase is in operation and it has given good results.

Tripura Territory under Pakistan's Occupation

*792. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area known as Jalaiya area in Amar-

pur and Subroom sub-division of Tripura has been occupied by East Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of tribals have been evicted by Pakistan Government recently; and

(c) what steps are being taken to retain that area of Tripura which has been within the Union Territory of Tripura from times immemorial?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). Reports to this effect are being enquired into by the Tripura Administration.

(c) Further action to be taken will be considered on completion of enquiries.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Not audible, Sir.

Shri Tyagi: The territory has been occupied; and what is the enquiry for? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I want to know....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Should I not allow the hon. Member who put the question to put supplementaries? Will the hon. Minister repeat the answer?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: (a) and (b). Reports to this effect are being enquired into by the Tripura Administration.

(c) Further action to be taken will be considered on completion of enquiries.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dasaratha Deb.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Is it not a fact that the dispute in this area has been continuing since 1952 and some decision have been arrived at between the Pakistani officers and the SDO of Tripura?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is an old-standing matter. It relates to a small area between the river Feni and the river Ranga Feni on the west. In the decisions taken last year in regard to Indo-Pakistan frontier disputes, it was then decided about this matter that this requires further study from both sides of revenue records etc. relating to this particular small area, and then the Governments will consider it further. So, it might be said this matter of this little tract is a matter of dispute and it is under consideration. We are told that the representatives of Tripura and the East Pakistan Government have not yet completed their study of the records.

May I say, so far as this question is concerned, that it has mixed up two or three matters. One relates to this area which I have said. Another, a completely different thing, is when it says something about a number of tribals being evicted by Pakistan Government in other areas etc. Well; a number of people have come; I think 25 families, tribal families, have come from Cittagong Hill areas, to Indian territory. To say that they have been evicted or not may not be correct. Probably, the movements are due to terrific cyclones that have taken places. And, some people thinking that they could, perhaps, get better living conditions have come over.

Shri Tyagi: May I know why this matter has been left to the Tripura officers alone to investigate and enquire into? Why did not the External Affairs Ministry take pains to look into this major problem which pertains to external occupation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Tripura people will not decide the problem. They are enquiring, from the revenue records etc. and discussing it. It is no good for a person going down from here to conduct the preliminary enquiries. Afterwards, they will report and then the matter will be considered at that level.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know in whose possession the land is at present; whether of India or of

Pakistan? Who is in possession of the land at present?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is difficult to say—a small bit of territory between two rivers—in whose possession it is. It is in the possesion of the few people who live there, as far as I know. And, it was suggested at that time that no fresh people should go there—I mean, go and stay there, either from Pakistan or from India. So, it has been treated as a matter in dispute which not yet been decided; and we are trying to avoid any friction there and have this matter thoroughly enquired into. The rivers shift and land which was under water comes out and goes in. All these difficulties arise.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know, if the land is already in the possession of Pakistan, whether the Government of India will take up the matter with the Pakistan Government so that, pending final decision of the position of this land, Pakistan may vacate the land?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I said, I am sorry I could not give a precise answer. But what I understand is that no governmental authorities, Indian or Pakistani, are established there and functioning day to day. It was decided that neither side should interfere till this matter is decided. That is, fresh people should not go there from either side. That was the decision taken and agreement arrived at till the matter is decided.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Tripura was a native State and it acceded to India. How could any territorial dispute between India and Pakistan arise on Tripura territory because its territory was well-known?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is referring to the origins of this dispute which I could not answer at the present moment, except to say that this dispute has been there for a number of years.

Shri Tyagi: Was it one of the items of the Nehru Noon Pact and was it decided that this mater would be further enquired into and an agreement would be arrived at?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am subject to correction but I think this was done last year when many other matters were decided. It was done in October 1959 a year ago.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether the Government is in a position to inform us about the origin and area of the river Feni which covers some square miles and which is demanded and occupied at present by Pakistan as part of its territory but which was actually an intergral part of Tripura State which is now the Union Territory of India and which was also recognised by the Chief Secretary of the then Bengal Government, during the British rule?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not understood this rather complicated question. If the hon. Member writes to me I shall enquire and let him know. I fail to grasp his question.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Is it a fact that he border posts which were there were removed by the Pakistani guards and recently the Tripura Government rehabilitated 160 tribal families in that area and is it also not a fact that these people have not been allowed to enter that land by the Pakistani guards?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He is going into entirely different things. One is the merits of the argument in regard to this little patch of land. I have said that they are being enquired into. What more can I say? The other thing is about some tribal people coming over here.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Were not the border posts removed by them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a matter of argument in that dispute. How can I go into factual matters when they are being considered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exports

*783. { **Shri Rajendra Singh:** / **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister called upon the country to be ready to go without certain essential commodities to increase our export earnings; and

(b) if so, the steps and measures taken in this regard and results achieved or likely to be achieved in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The Prime Minister made an appeal at the National Development Council meeting held on the 12th September, 1960.

(b) This will be kept in mind when fiscal policies are formulated. Voluntary restraint by the consumers can also play an useful part.

D.Ps. Evicted from Mikir Hills, Assam

*786. { **Shri P. K. Deo:** / **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether displaced persons evicted from the Mikir Hills in Assam have been rehabilitated;

(b) whether Government promised to pay them full compensation for their property lost in the Mikir Hills; and

(c) if so, how far they have been compensated?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The total number of eligible displaced families in unauthorised occupation of land in the Mikir Hills was estimated at 1800. Arrangements have been made by the Government of Assam to settle about 500 families on 3390 bighas of land in Mikir Hills District itself. Schemes have also been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of 285 families in Nowgong and Sibsagar districts. The remaining families will be rehabilitated on 5400 bighas of forest land at a distance of 5 to 6 miles from the Mikir Hills District.

As the families in question were not rightful occupants of land in the Mikir Hills, the question of payment of any compansation to them does not arise. However, they were allowed to reap their paddy crop and to sell it before they were evicted.

Tapioca

*788. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to promote the industrial utilisation of tapioca produced in the country; and

(b) the expenditure met by the Centre so far for the purpose?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) All possible assistance is being given to the units engaged in the industrial utilisation of tapioca Products. Tapioca is being used as a raw material in the manufacture of starch, liquid glucose, dextrose powder, tapioca globules (Sabhudhans) etc.;

(b) The units are in the private sector and no expenditure has been incurred by the Central Government.

Training of Teacher-Administrators

*793. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 914 on the 30th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the third course for the training of Teacher-Administrators has been started;

(b) if so, the venue of the course;

(c) the number of students selected by the Board and the number recommended by each of the Central Trade Unions; and

(d) the duration of the course?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The course is expected to start in Bombay early in 1961.

(c) The trainees have not yet been selected. It is proposed to admit 40 candidates to the course of whom 20 will be selected by the Board and 20 nominated by trade unions including 10 from the four Central trade union organisations.

(d) Five to six months.

U.N.O. Militia

*794. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister of External Affairs suggested the "Creation of U.N.O. Militia" while addressing the Rotary Ladies Day Luncheon in Bombay on the 25th October, 1960; and

(b) if so, whether Government considered the suggestion and forwarded this to the U.N.O.?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir. No such suggestion was made. It may however be recalled that the Deputy Minister was speaking on the "Future of the United Nations" and not on the foreign policy of India. In the course of her address she mentioned that there was a school of opinion which had expressed the need for maintaining a U.N. force.

(b) Does not arise.

Corporation to handle Drug Factories

*795. { **Shri Achar:** / **Shri Tangamoni:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new corporation for looking after the new drug factories to be started in the public sector;

(b) whether the penicillin factory at Pimpri also will be integrated in the new corporation; and

(c) the total capital that is to be invested in the new factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (c). It is proposed to set up a separate Company for implementing the new Four Drugs Projects with Soviet collaboration.—these four units being (1) Antibiotics Unit at Rishikesh; (2) Synthetic Drugs Units at Sanatnagar, Hyderabad; (3) Surgical Instruments and Medical Appliances Unit at Madras; and (4) Phyto-chemical Unit at Munar (Kerala). The total capital investment excluding investment on land, township and working capital is estimated to be about Rs. 28 crores.

(b) As the Penicillin Factory at Pimpri is a separate company and as the collaboration has been with UNICEF and WHO for penicillin manufacture and with Messrs Merck Sharpe & Dhome of U.S. for streptomycin production, this will have to be kept as a separate company. There is, therefore, no proposal to integrate Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, with the new Company. However, as the technical and administrative problems of the Drugs Project with the soviet collaboration and Hindustan Antibiotics at Pimpri and the organic intermediates plant at Panvel (Maharashtra) with German collaboration will be somewhat of common nature, a Coordinating Committee of the Chairmen and Managing Directors of these three Cos. is proposed to be set up for discussing and reviewing common problems of these factories.

Indians in Burma

*796. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1452 on the 12th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any reply from Government of Burma has been received by our Embassy to our represntation regarding difficulties experienced by Indians in Burma; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Certain difficulties had arisen in regard to the renewal of Foreigners Registration Certificates by persons of Indian origin who were too poor to pay the fees. A reply has now been received from the Burmese Government to the effect that they are instructing their local authorities to enquire into the cases of such persons who are in jail for non-renewal of their registration certificates and to make recommendations to the apropriate authorities regarding the remission of or exemption from the registration fees. In the case of those Indians who are not in Jail but who are not in a position to pay the registration fees, the local authorities will similarly be instructed to look into each case and to submit their recommendations to the appropriate authorities. Our Embassy is fully seized of the matter and will continue to render such help as is necessary.

Jamming of Radio Broadcast by China

*797. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether powerful radio stations of the Chinese Government all over the Himalayas are jamming radio broadcasts of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to counteract the same?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). In July last, reports were received to the effect that Cantonese and Kuoyu broadcasts of All India Radio were not audible in China due to strong interference caused apparently by Jamming. The origin of these disturbances has not been precisely ascertained. It is possible to take steps to clear interference only when the origin has been located. We have recently changed the frequencies of our Cantonese and Kuoyu broadcasts. No reports of disturbances have of late been received, however, inquiries are being made.

Plywod Factory in NEFA

*798. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1178 on the 7th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the agreement with the British firm for the setting up of a plywood factory and some other like concerns in NEFA area has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 13].

Tibetan Refugees

*799. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tibetan refugees who have deserted their camps in India;

(b) the present whereabouts of these deserters; and

(c) whether any communication has been received from the Government of Nepal on this subject?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Desertions from camps have been few. Recently about 2000 refugees left their work-sites in Sikkim. Some went to places of pilgrimage and others to visit their relations in India and Nepal.

(c) No, Sir.

River Feni

*800. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of East Pakistan unilaterally decided to prevent the use of river known as Feni which divides Tripura and East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government.

Recruitment of Controllers of Imports

*801. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for recruitment of Assistant Controllers and Controllers of Imports have not yet been framed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) when are they likely to be finalised; and

(d) the date when they will be given effect to?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a), (b) and (d). Pending finalisation of rules, tentative rules for recruitment to the posts of Assistant Controller and Controller have been framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. According to these rules 75 per cent of the posts in the grade of Assistant Controller and 50 per cent in the grade of Controller are filled by direct recruitment and the remaining posts by departmental promotion.

(c) These rules are now under discussion with the Union Public Service Commission and steps are being taken to finalise them very shortly.

Hospital at Bangalore

*802. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the construction of a 170-bed hospital at Bangalore by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation;

(b) the amount spent so far on it; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Ground floor superstructure work was in progress and roofing for some portions completed on the 31st October, 1960.

(b) Rs. 6,73,931 upto 31st October, 1960.

(c). December 1961.

Evacuee Movable Properties

*803. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Assar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 647 on the 22nd August,

1960 and state the progress, if any, since made in settling the issues pending between India and Pakistan in regard to the movable properties of displaced persons?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): A meeting of the Implementation Committee set up under the Indo-Pakistan Movable Property Agreement, was held in New Delhi on November 29 and 30, 1960. The meeting reviewed the progress made in regard to the implementation of the Movable Property Agreement, after the last meeting held at New Delhi in April 1958. Consideration of certain items such as transfer of lockers and safe deposits, status of displaced banks and verification of assets of Joint Stock Companies was postponed till the next meetings of the Committee to be held at Rawalpindi on January 17 and 18, 1961.

Accidents in Coal Mines

*804. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines reveals an increasing trend in accidents in coal mines; and

(b) whether any special steps are under consideration to prevent accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a). No.

(b) Yes Though the accident rate has shown no tendency to rise in recent years, Government felt that as coal mining was being greatly expanded and increasingly difficult working conditions were only to be expected, it might be advisable to make a special survey of safety problems. Accordingly a Safety Conference attended by all concerned interests, including experts engaged in research, was convened in August, 1958, As a result of its recomendations six expert Commitees were set up last year to study various technical problems. One of them has already reported; the reports of the others will be received as soon as the technical studies are completed. As a result of these steps, Government are now engaged in considering amendment of the safety legislation, strengthening of the enforcement agency, formulating measures for training, education and propaganda and generally tightening up safety regulations.

Industries at Nilokheri

1497. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of displaced persons employed in the industries at Nilokheri which have taken loan from Union Government during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No. industrial units took loans from Union Government during 1959-60 and 1960-61. Hence the question of employment in them would not arise.

Ammonium Sulphate

1498. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of Ammonium Sulphate (in terms of fixed Nitrogen) in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). Two statements are laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 14].

Superphosphates

1499. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of superphosphates in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). Two statements are laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 15].

Sulphuric Acid

1500. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the prduction of sulphuric acid in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The production of Sulphuric Acid during 1950-51 was 99153 tons.

(b) Target capacity: 2,20,791 tons

No production target was fixed.

Actual installed capacity achieved: 2,42,000 tons.

Actual production achieved: 1,66,200 tons.

No financial allocation was made as it is privat'e sector. Money spent was approximately Rs. 200 lakhs.

(c) Target capacity 5,00,000 tons.

Target production 4,70,000 tons

Capacity achieved so far: 4,75,484 tons

production 1959-60 3,15,454 tons.

No financial allocation was made as it is in the private sector. Money spent in the II Plan period is approximately Rs. 350 lakhs.

(d) For the first plan, the target of capacity had been exceeded. No target of production was fixed. The main cause of low production of sulphuric acid was due to lack of demand for production of Phosphatic fertilisers. Using sulphuric acid as a raw material.

For the II Plan the target of production is more or less likely to be reached in 1961-62.

Soda Ash

1501. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of soda ash in 1950-51;

(b) the plans target for the First Five Year Plan ,the achievement during the same period together with the

financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reasons, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Production of soda ash during 1950-51 was 44,650 tons.

(b) Development of soda ash industry during the first Five Year Plan was as shown below:—

	Capacity (Tons)	Production (Tons)
Target . .	90,000	80,000
Actual . .	90,000	80,524

There was no financial allocation as the industry is in private section. The total amount spent is Rs. 75 lakhs approximately.

(c) Development of soda ash industry during the Second Five Year Plan period is as under:—

	Capacity (Tons)	Production (Tons)
Target .	2,53,000	2,30,000
Achieved	3,04,000 (Estimated for 1960-61).	1,80,000

The total amount spent is estimated at Rs. 17 crores. There was no special financial allocation as the industry is in private sector.

(d) The capacity target has been exceeded but the production is lower than the target because of:—

(i) the delay in commissioning expansion of the existing units; and

(ii) the lower production in the new units during the trial period. But as soon as sucessful commissioning of the installed capacity is achieved, the production target will be reached.

Caustic Soda

1502. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of caustir soda in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan; the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reasons, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The required information is as under:—

(a) Production of caustic soda during 1950-51 was 11,375 tons.

(b) Development of caustic soda industry during the First Plan period was as shown below:

	Capacity (Tons)	Production (Tons)
Target . . .	44,300	36,000
Actual . . .	44,300	35,471

There was no financial allocation as the industry is in the private sector.

(c) Development of Caustic soda Industry during the Second Five Year Plan period has been as under:—

	Capacity (Tons)	Production (Tons)
Target . .	1,50,400	1,35,400
Achieved .	1,65,000 (Estimated for 1960-61).	1,20,000

The total amount spent is estimated as Rs. 15 crores. There was no special financial allocation as the industry is in private sector.

(d) The capacity targets has been achieved but the production has been low due to delay in starting up the new units recently installed and delay in ordering machinery due to foreign exchange restrictions.

Sulpha Drugs

1503. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of sulpha drugs in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period; the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The production of sulpha drugs in 1950-51 was nil.

The targets for the First and the Second Five-Year Plans were 180 tons and 450 tons respectively. No separate financial allocation, was however, indicated for this item in these Plans. The actual production in 1955 was 80 tons and the estimated production during 1960 is 133 tons. Production was based generally on imported 'late' intermediates.

The shortfall in production in 1960 was due to the restrictions imposed on the import of 'late' intermediates, as it involved higher expenditure of foreign exchange than the import of the finished bulk drug.

The units that were manufacturing sulpha drugs from 'late' intermediates which resulted, in little or no saving in foreign exchange are taking steps to change over to basic manufacture and save exchange substantially. M|s May & Baker are already installing equipment to produce 150 tons and Atul Products 186 tons of sulpha drugs per annum from basic raw materials. In the Public Sector with Soviet collaboration, installation of a unit to produce 535 tons|annum of sulpha drugs from basic raw materials along with other synthetic drugs is being established. The country will be more than self-sufficient in most of the sulpha drugs when all these plants come into production by the end of 1963.

Penicillin

1504. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of penicillin in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period; the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 16.]

D.D.T.

1505. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be

pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of D.D.T. in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 17].

Benzene Hexachloride

1506. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of Benzene Hexachloride in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) There was no production of Benzene Hexachloride in 1950-51 as the first factory in India was set up in the private sector in 1953.

(b) *First five year plan period*

Target (tons per) annum	Capacity licensed	Actual production	Financial allocation	Amount actually spent
500	2,500	1,603 (in 1955)	No separate allocations were made.	

(c) *Second five year plan*

2,500	6,600	2,609 (in 1959)	No separate allocations were made.	

(d) Does not arise.

Para Amino Salicylic Acid

1507. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of Para Amino Salicylic Acid in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period; the achievement made so far together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The production of Para Amino Salicylic acid in 1950-51 was nil.

In the First Five Year Plan, no specific target was laid down for this item, and the production in 1955 was also nil.

The target for the Second Five Year Plan period is 113·3 tons and the estimated production in 1960 is 90 tonnes.

It is expected that the annual installed capacity will exceed the target at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Wool Development Council

1508. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 202 on the 17th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the other recommendations of the Wool Development Council have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The recommendations are still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Development of Rajasthan

1509. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 430 on the 25th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the amount utilised by the Government of Rajasthan, out of Rs. 5·15 crores granted by the Central Government for the Industrial developments during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the reasons for not utilising the unspent balance?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Single-Storeyed Tenements

1510. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2357 on the 20th April, 1960 and state the names of all the colonies of Delhi where such single-storeyed tenements exist as referred to in the Press Note dated the 1st June, 1956 issued by the Ministry of Rehabilitation?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): 1. Kalkaji.

2. Malvia Nagar.
3. Jangpura.
4. Lajpat Nagar.
5. Patel Nagar.
6. Moti Nagar.
7. Tilak Nagar.
8. Vijay Nagar.
9. Malka Ganj.
10. Narela.

Transfer of Civic Services in Displaced Persons' Colonies

1511. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 925 on the 18th August, 1960 and state the latest position with regard to the progress made in the proposal for the transfer of civic services in the displaced persons' colonies in Delhi to the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Services in two more colonies, namely, Jangpura and Serai Rohilla, have since been completely taken over by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. In the remaining colonies action is being pursued.

Electronic Equipment

1512. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 937 on the 18th August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the proposal to increase the produc-

tion capacity of the Atomic Energy Esablishment, Trombay, regarding electronic equipment to enable it to meet not only its own demands but also those of scientific, industrial, medical and educational institutions throughout the country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawharlal Nehru): In implementation of the programme for the first two years of the five-year scheme, additional staff and the purchase of additional equipment have been sanctioned. As a result, 1400 instruments have been manufactured so far during the year 1960, as against 871 manufactured during 1959. A target of 1600 instruments is expected to be reached by the end of December 1960. Approximately 200 instruments have so far been supplied to institutions outside the Department.

Tea Exported to U.S.S.R.

1513. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea exported to U.S.S.R. during the year 1959-60;

(b) how does it compare with the year 1958-59;

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the exports to U.S.S.R.; and

(d) how the prices of tea there compare with the prices in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The quantity of Indian tea exported to the U.S.S.R. in 1959-60 was 23,261,000 lbs. compared to 29,081,000 lbs. in 1958-59.

(c) (i) The bilateral trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. provides for the export of Indian tea to that country.

(ii) A Tea Delegation from the U.S.S.R. was invited to visit India.

(iii) The Tea Board has constituted a Regional Export Promotion Panel for the U.S.S.R. and East European Countries.

(d) India supplies unblended tea in bulk to the U.S.S.R. It is graded and packed to suit the requirements of the people there. It is not possible to compare the prices in the U.S.S.R. with those obtaining in India.

Uranium Deposits

1514. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 957 on the 18th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the latest reports of investigations regarding uranium deposits occurring in Salem District have been received; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of detailed foot surveys in villages Pakkanadu, Irupalli and Oravapatti in Salem District normal radio-activity has been detected in patches of Calc-gneissic rocks. This radio-activity is mainly due to Uraniferous Allanite. Analysis of a few preliminary samples from these areas showed assay values upto 0·1 per cent uranium oxide—generally the higher values being for Thorium than Uranium.

Sub-surface exploration by drilling is in progress and five boreholes have been drilled so far. Ore horizons showing values between 0·04 per cent to 0·09 per cent eU8O8 have been indicated during gamma ray logging, from shallow depths to deeper levels upto 250 feet.

The work is still in progress.

Re-Modelling of Tehar Village (Delhi)

1515. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 973 on the 18th August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in remodelling the village Tehar, a refugee colony in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): The revised estimates received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi included provision for the acquisition and development of additional area for which the Ministry of Rehabilitation could not take responsibility. The Corporation were, therefore, asked to furnish revised estimates in respect of the original area of 40·34 acres. They have been received only recently and are being examined.

Leather Industry in Punjab

1516. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken to develop the leather industry in Punjab; and

(b) what changes have been made in allocating funds to the Scheduled Castes and other organisations so that they may take to the leather industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Work and Orientation Centres in Punjab

1517. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved of any scheme for starting Work and Orientation Centres in Punjab in 1960;

(b) if so, the number of Centres to be started during the above period; and

(c) the nature and extent of financial assistance to be given to the State Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) Three.

(c) The Government of India bear the entire recurring expenditure and give a grant-in-aid equivalent to 60 per cent of the expenditure relating to construction of buildings and purchase of equipment. During 1960-61, Central assistance on these items is expected to Rs. 1.228 lakhs and Rs. 4.575 lakhs respectively.

Fertilizer Plant at Itarsi

1518. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1007 on the 18th August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the proposal to set up a fertilizer plant in the public sector at Itarsi?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): In the answer referred to in the question, it was stated that it would be difficult to specify the sector, private or public, in which the fertilizer plant will be set up. This would depend on the availability of resources without undue delay. Exploratory discussions are continuing with the State Government and certain private parties.

नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा मुक्त किये गये व्यक्ति

१५१९. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विद्रोही नागाओं ने गत तीन मासों में कितने भारतीय सैनिक तथा नागरिकों को मुक्त किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : नागा पहाड़ियों में जो डकोटा हवाई जहाज २६ अगस्त, १९६० को दुर्घटना के कारण उतरा था और जिसमें पांच सदस्य—भारतीय हवाई सेना का एक अफसर और हवाई जहाज के चार अन्य

कर्मचारी थे—वे १६ सितम्बर, १९६० को छोड़ दिये गये ।

एक मंडल (सर्कल) अफ़सर, एक इलाका अधीक्षक (एरिया सुपरिंटेंडेंट), एक स्कूल का अध्यापक और एक ग्राम सेवक—जो सब नागा थे और जिन्हें नागा विद्रोहियों ने १० अक्टूबर १९६० को पकड़ लिया था—१५ अक्टूबर, १९६० को छोड़ दिये गये ।

Wage Boards

1520. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether more wage boards are to be constituted; and

(b) if so, whether leather and engineering industries will be included for setting up of wage boards?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Wage Board for Tea Plantation Industry has been set up, and for coffee and rubber plantations separate Wage Boards will be set up soon.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Survey of Central Government Employees' Strike

1521. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri R. L. Mehta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment has started his survey of the Central Government employees' strike;

(b) if so, whether he has visited certain places; and

(c) whether memoranda have been submitted by the various Unions and Federations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). **Yes.**

(c) Some organisations have sent notes on the subject.

Khadi Evaluation Committee

1522. { Shri Shree Narayan Das: / Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reaction of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the findings of the Khadi Evaluation Committee; and

(b) the steps taken to given effect to the suggestions of the Evaluation Committee?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A copy of the comments of the Commission on the Report of the Khadi Evaluation Committee was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 14th November, 1960.

(b) The suggestions of the Evaluation Committee and other matters connected with the future programme of Khadi production were considered at a recent Conference of representatives of all the State Boards. In the light of the discussions at this Conference, the Commission has decided to start a large number of new intensive centres or Gram Ekais where khadi and village industries will be organised as an organic part of a programme of integrated rural development.

हैदराबाद-भवन, नई दिल्ली

१५२३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री २२ मार्च, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०१९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली स्थित हैदराबाद-भवन को खरीदने के बारे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार के साथ जो बातचीत चल रही थी, उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): इस विषय पर अभी

तक आन्ध्र देश सरकार के साथ बातचीत चल रही है ।

कस्तूरबा नगर, नई दिल्ली में जल संभरण

१५२४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री २८ अप्रैल, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २८४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या नई दिल्ली के कस्तूरबा नगर स्थित सरकारी क्वार्टरों में पानी की सुविधा बढ़ाने के प्रश्न के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : कस्तूरबा नगर स्थित सरकारी क्वार्टरों में जल संभरण का दबाव बढ़ाने के लिए निर्माण कार्य की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और आगामी ग्रीष्म ऋतु से पहले उसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

Petro-Chemical Project

1525. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1149 on the 7th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any concrete proposal to set up a petro-chemical project for the manufacture of basic petro-chemicals; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; some proposals have been received by Government which are under consideration.

Methanol Plant at Sindri

1526. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2266 on the 7th September, 1960 and state the steps since taken or proposed to be taken for utilisation of the Methanol plant at Sindri?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A proposal to dispose of the plant is under consideration.

Hostel for Single Female Government Employees

1527. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 670 on the 12th August, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in the construction of a hostel for single female Government employees in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Plans and estimate for the proposed hostel were prepared. According to these, the rents, it was noticed, would be too high for employees in the pay group of Rs. 250—500, for whom the hostel was intended. Efforts are, therefore, being made to reduce the rents and bring them within reasonable limits by revising the plans further.

Retrenchment in the Ministry of Rehabilitation

1528. **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of gazetted Officers of the Ministry who were expected to be retrenched on 1st January, 1960;

(b) number of officers out of (a) above originally coming from States Rehabilitation Department Services;

(c) total number of officers out of (a) and (b) above who have been actually served with retrenchment notices upto the end of October, 1960;

(d) total number of officers retrenched out of (c) above absorbed so far;

(e) whether all of them under (a) and (b) will be absorbed in the Central Government offices; and

(f) if not, what steps the Government of India is going to take to provide them with jobs?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Out of 312 Gazetted Officers in position on 1st January, 1960, 130 officers were to be reverted|retrenched upto the end of October, 1960.

(b) Thirteen.

(c) Fifty; the remaining have been reverted to their parent departments or to lower posts.

(d) One absorbed in another Ministry and sixteen re-absorbed in vacancies arising in the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

(e) and (f). Every effort will be made to absorb the retrenched Gazetted Officers in the Central Government offices or in the Public Sector Undertakings. This would of course be dependent on their record of work in the past and suitability for the posts which might be available.

A.I.R. Correspondents

1529. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1955 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme for appointment of part-time local correspondents of All India Radio at a few mofussil centres in Orissa have been worked out by now;

(b) if so, the places where such radio correspondents are to be appointed; and

(c) when they are to be appointed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). Some details of the scheme are still under consideration and the appointments will be made as soon as possible after these have been finalised. Puri, Berhampur, Koraput and Sambhalpur are being examined as possible centres for locating the part-time correspondents in Orissa.

Manufacture of Precision Instruments

1530. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1987 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any further discussions have been held about the proposed centre for the manufacture of precision instruments; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Discussions on this subject are now being held with a French Delegation which has come to India.

Air Rifles

1531. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present day-requirement of air rifles in the country; and

(b) which are the countries from which the entire requirements of air rifles is imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) In connection with a scheme to introduce training in air rifles to beginners in Schools and Colleges, during the Second Plan period, the State Governments had estimated their total requirements during the period from September, 1958 to March, 1961 at about 64,000 air rifles.

(b) As air rifles are not separately classified in the import trade classification, this information is not available. U.K., U.S.A., West Germany and Czechoslovakia are the principal countries from where firearms have been imported.

बर्मा में भारतीय

१५३२. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा में कितने भारतीय राष्ट्रजन हैं;

(ख) क्या बर्मा में भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को बर्मा के नागरिक बनने का अधिकार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने भारतीय नागरिक बर्मा के नागरिक बन गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) बर्मा में भारत मूलक लोगों की कुल संख्या अनुमानत: साढ़े पांच लाख होगी । जो लोग भारतीय नागरिकों के रूप में रजिस्टर-दर्ज हैं, उनकी संख्या लगभग १,४०,००० है ।

(ख) बर्मा में भारतमूलक लोगों को बर्मी नागरिकता अधिनियम के खंड ४(२) और ७(१) के अन्तर्गत बर्मी नागरिकता मिल सकती है ।

(ग) जिन भारतमूलक लोगों को बर्मी नागरिकता दे दी गई है उनकी संख्या अनुमानत: ६,५०० के लगभग होगी । इसके ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े सुलभ नहीं हैं ।

Indian Trade Centre at Beirut

1533. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 264 on the 9th August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in starting an Indian Trade Centre at Beirut?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Work has already started on the structural modifications required for the Showroom premises. A consignment of exhibits covering the following categories for a composite inaugural display was despatched to Beirut in November, 1960:

(a) Engineering and electrical goods.

(b) Hardware.

(c) Textiles—cotton, silk, rayon, mill-made and handloom.

(d) Plastics.

(e) Jute.

(f) Comestibles.

(g) Sports goods.

(h) Handicrafts.

2. It is expected that the Showroom will be inaugurated shortly.

Power-driven Agricultural Machinery

1534. **Shri Kalika Singh**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Power-driven Agricultural Machinery with special reference to (1) Power-driven Pumps (Centrifugal), (2) Diesel Engines and (3) Agricultural tractors as regards location, rated capacity and production, the problems of the industry and programme of development;

(b) whether due attention is being paid towards dispersal of the industry for availability of cheap agricultural machinery in every area on a uniform price;

(c) whether targets fixed for the aforesaid industries for the Second Five Year Plan have not been achieved fully; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The present position of the industries engaged in

the production of power-driven agricultural machinery is as under:—

Industry	No. of Units	Annual capacity licensed	Production 1959	Production upto Sept 1960
1. Power-driven Pumps	63	140094 Nos.	85067 Nos.	72900 Nos.
2. Diesel Engines	26	53455 Nos.	30335 Nos.	30790 Nos.
3. Agricultural tractors	4	10000 Nos.	..	2*
4. Tractor-drawn agricultural implements.	2	As there are numerous items falling under this category, it is not possible to give the capacity and production details.		

*This relates to a firm which went into production in September, 1960.

The location of these industries is as under :—

1. Power-driven Pumps	West Bengal, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Kerala, Bihar and Maharashtra.
2. Diesel Engines	Maharashtra, Madras, West Bengal, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.
3. Agricultural tractors & tractor-drawn implements.	Maharashtra, Madras, Punjab & Gujarat.

The interests of the Power-driven pumps and Diesel Engines Industries are looked after by a Development Council set up under the Industries (D. & R.) Act, 1951. These two industries have well developed with indigenous content of 85 to 95 per cent and above. As regards agricultural tractors, the indigenous production has just commenced and the capacity sanctioned is expected to meet the requirements of the country at the end of the III Five Year Plan. The main problem of the industry is regarding availability of raw materials particularly steel including alloy steel. This problem will be solved to a great extent with the commissioning of the steel projects.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The targets for the 2nd Five Year Plan fixed for Power-driven Pumps and Diesel Engines have already been achieved. No targets were fixed for agricultural tractors.

(d) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी

५३५. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री**: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों से होने वाले प्रसारणों में हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए गत छः मास में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से आकाशावणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में कुछ नई नियुक्तियां की गई हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसार मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) और (ख) आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों से अधिकांश कार्यक्रम क्षेत्र विशेष की अपनी भाषा में प्रसारित होते हैं : कुछ समाचार बुलेटिनों और छुटपुट वार्ताओं के अतिरिक्त, अंग्रेजी में कोई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं होता।

जिन केन्द्रों की प्रादेशिक भाषा हिन्दी है, वहां से उपर्युक्त अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों को छोड़ कर शेष सभी कार्यक्रम हिन्दी में ही प्रसारित होते हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में राज्य की भाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, वहां लोगों की हिन्दी जानकारी बढ़ाने का हर तरह से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। हिन्दी पाठ प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, और समय समय पर हिन्दी साहित्य से संकलन भी प्रसारित होते हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली केन्द्र में एक हिन्दी प्रोड्यूसर की नियुक्ति की गई है।

Factory Building Lay-out

1536. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 666 on the 12th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the team sent to study the technique of factory building lay-out and construction under the Technical Co-operation Mission has been received;

(b) the nature of recommendations; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Ministry of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Report has been received by the National Productivity Council and is at present under print.

(b) The main recommendations in the Report are given in a list laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 18].

(c) The recommendations will first be examined by the National Productivity Council after the printed copies are received thereafter the council will refer such of the recommendations to Government as may be considered necessary.

Trade Agreement with Indonesia

1537. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 500 on the 18th August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the renewal of trade agreement with Indonesia?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Negotiations for the revision of Trade Agreement with Indonesia are expected to take place sometime in February/March, 1961. In the meantime, necessary action is being taken to extend the Agreement till the 31st March, 1961.

Sluice Gates

1538. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for establishing a factory to manufacture sluice gates and switch gears in India;

(b) if so, the main details of the proposal;

(c) the expenditure involved;

(d) whether any site has been selected for locating the factory; and

(e) if so, the name of the site selected?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The manufacture of switchgear is included in the programme of manufacture of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal, a Government of India undertaking. Sluice gates are already being manufactured by several engineering workshops in the country.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Hospital in 24-Parganas (West Bengal)

1539. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1426 on the 12th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the construction of the hospital in 24-Parganas, West Bengal by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has commenced:

(b) if so, the total amount spent upto the end of October, 1960; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No. The West Bengal Government expect to start construction of the hospital in February, 1961.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to state at this stage when it will be completed.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

1540. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh Government for 1960-61 under village housing projects scheme; and

(b) whether Government have given the entire amount?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Rs. 27·95 lakhs (including a sum of Rs. 0·35 lakhs as grant for the Rural Housing Cell).

(b) According to he revised procedure for the release of Central assistance, introduced in May 1958, three-fourths of the amount allocated for the year is automatically placed at the disposal of the State Government in nine equal monthly instalments as lump sum ways and means advances, subject to final adjustment towards the close of the financial year.

Production of Coffee

1541. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any surplus in the production of coffee during the year 1959-60; and

(b) if so, by what quantity and how it will be disposed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 20,600 Metric tonnes. This quantity was allocated for export. Upto 23-11-1960, 15,925 Metric tonnes have been sold out. The balance is also expected to be sold out before the bulk of the 1960-61 crop comes into the pool.

Indebtedness among Coal Miners

1542. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey is proposed to be carried out into the extent of indebtedness among coal miners; and

(b) whether it is a fact that oppression by money lenders on workers in coal mines has led to serious incidents in some parts of the Raniganj area?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, but a survey was carried out in 1959.

(b) One incident was reported recently.

Hotels in Delhi

1543. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build any more hotels in Delhi to provide accommodation to tourists and visitors whose demand for such accommodation is increasing fast; and

(b) if so, the details of their number, location and the time it will take to construct them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to build hotels in the capital, other than the Janata Hotel, which is proposed to be located on a plot of land in the Minto Road area. The plans and estimate for the Janata Hotel have not yet been finalised.

Industries in Gujarat

1544. { Shri P. R. Patel: / Shri M. M. Gandhi: / Shri K. U. Parmar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications seeking permission to set up indus-

tries in Gujarat and dates of the receipts of the applications in the last two years;

(b) what industries are proposed to be set up in Gujerat as indicated in the applications;

(c) how many of them have been accepted; and

(d) how many of them were given foreign exchange to import machinery required for the industry sanctioned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a), (b) and (d): No separate Statewise statistics are maintained.

(c) The list of licences issued every month under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are published in the Journal of Industry and Trade which contains all the information Hon. Member seeks.

Government Presses

1545. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the establishment of two presses in the South namely at Coimbatore and Korathi has been completed;

(b) if not, the period by which the same will be established;

(c) how much has been spent so far in Coimbatore and the progress made;

(d) how much has been spent in Korathi and progress made; and

(e) the reasons for the delay, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The establishment of two presses at Coimbatore and Korathi has not so far been completed.

(b) Subject to availability of foreign exchange, the two presses will be established during the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) About Rs. 1,90,000|- have been spent so far in Coimbatore. Land for the construction of the Press and residential colony for the workers has been purchased, plans and estimates have been prepared and the first instalment of machinery has been ordered.

(d) About Rs. 2,40,000|- have been spent so far in Koratti. Land for the construction of the Press and residential colony for the workers has been purchased.

(e) The tight foreign exchange position in the past few years has been the main cause for the delay in the establishment of the two presses.

Import of Foreign Text Books

1546. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing;

(a) the amount spent during 1959-60 for purchasing foreign text book; and

(b) the names of the countries from which imported and the amount of foreign exchange involved therein?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Text Books are not separately classified in the Import Trade Classification of the country. However the value of 'Books and pamphlets, printed' imported into India from different countries during 1959-60 was as follows:

Country	Value in '000' in Rs.
U.K.	8,536
Germany West	277
Netherlands	55
France	23
Italy	54
Pakistan	45
Japan	359
U.S.A. ..	6,950
Other countries	211
Total	16,460

Technical personnel registered with Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan

1547. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical personnel on the list of various employment exchanges in Rajasthan as on the 1st October, 1958 and the 30th September, 1960; and

(b) the number of technical personnel employed at the end of the period 1st October, 1958 to 30th September, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) On 1st October, 1958—1,087. On 30th September, 1960 —1,725.

(b) 2,293 persons were placed in employment during the period 1st October, 1958 to 30th September, 1960.

Import of Stationery

1548. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing stationery from abroad for Government Offices;

(b) if so, the total amount of stationery imported in 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) the names of the articles imported?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The total value of the stationery imported during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 was Rs. 1,01,763 and Rs. 6,850 respectively.

(c) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 19].

Export of Handloom Cloth to U.S.A.

1549. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 490 on the 2nd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the order for Rs. 1:45 crores of handloom cloth by U.S.A. has been carried out;

(b) if so, by what time;

(c) if reply to above part (a) be in the negative the reasons for the same; and

(d) the quantities and value of fabrics sent so far, State-wise?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Against the order for Rs. 1:45 crores of handloom fabrics from the U.S.A. fabrics valued at Rs. 13,54,586 were exported by the end of February, 1960.

(c) Orders for the balance could not be executed as the American Importers cancelled their orders.

(d) Quantities and value of fabrics sent so far state-wise are not available since the fabrics were procured from various parts of the country depending upon the requirements of the overseas importers from time to time.

हिन्दी के फार्म

१५५०. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्वार्टरों के सम्बन्ध में जांच करते समय उनके निवासियों से जो बयान लिये जाते हैं उनके लिये कोई फार्म निर्धारित हैं;

(ख) क्या वे बयान केवल अंग्रेजी में लिखवाये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये ये फार्म हिन्दी में उपलब्ध हैं और क्या उन्के बयान हिन्दी में लिखवाये जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) बयान सामान्यतया अंग्रेजी में लिखे जाते हैं; पर यदि कोई पक्ष चाहे, तो हिन्दी में बयान लिखने पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) इस समय प्रपत्र (फार्म) केवल अंग्रेजी में ही उपलब्ध हैं, किन्तु उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद करवाने के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

हिन्दी में पत्र, परिपत्र आदि

१५५१. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जनवरी से ३१ अगस्त, १९६० तक इस मन्त्रालय ने बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को आवास योजनाओं के बारे में कितने पत्र, परिपत्र आदि भेजे हैं; और

(ख) इन में से कितने पत्र, परिपत्र सादि हिन्दी में भेजे गये अथवा कितनों के साथ उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजा गया ?

निर्माण, आवस और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) इन में से प्रत्येक राज्य को प्रतिमास औसतन १७ से २५ तक पत्र-परिपत्र इत्यादि भेजे जाते हैं।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

Travel without Passports

1552. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Indian citizens detected during the last three months by Indian authorities or other foreign authorities travelling abroad without passports?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): During the last three months no case of Indian citizens travelling abroad without passports has been detected by or been brought to the notice of the Government of India by any foreign authority.

कपूर का कोटा

१५५३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८, १९५९ और १९६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा कपूर का कितना कोटा स्वीकृत किया गया; और

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कपूर के इस कोटे का विक्रय कौनसी एजेन्सी करेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये कपूर का अलग से कोई कोटा निश्चित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) चूंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कपूर की टिकियों के कोई निर्माता नहीं हैं इसलिये उस क्षेत्र की जनता की कपूर की टिकियों की आवश्यकता अन्य क्षेत्रों में स्थित कपूर की टिकियों के उन निर्माताओं से सामान्य व्यापारी तरीकों द्वारा पूरी करनी पड़ेगी जिन्हें राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कपूर दिया जा चुका है। वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं, अर्थात् छोटे औषधि निर्माताओं आदि की कपूर के चूर्ण की आवश्यकता राज्यों के उद्योग निर्देशक की सिफारिश पर, राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सीधी पूरी की जाती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के उद्योग निदेशक के पास से अभी तक ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं आई है।

Coir Industry in Madras

1554. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board has taken steps to develop coir industry in the districts of Tanjore and Ramanathapuram in Madras State;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start a training-cum-production centre for the development of the industry in the area; and

(d) if so, the progress so far made in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): It is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to initiate measures for the development of Coir Industry in their respective States. The Coir Board, however, gives necessary advice and guidance to State Governments towards the development of Coir Industry. A scheme for the establishment of Coir Demonstration-cum-training Centres in Keelakarai in (Ramanathāpuram District) and Adhirampatnam in (Tanjore District) has been sanctioned by the Government of Madras during 1960-61. The State Government have also sanctioned the establishment of 4 Coir Cooperative Societies, one at Ramanathapuram district and 3 at Tanjore district.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

1555. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) how many schemes have been submitted to the Government of India by Workers Housing Co-operatives for assistance under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme since 1st April 1960; and

(b) how many houses are proposed to be constructed under them?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The projects, formulated by the Cooperative Societies of industrial workers for construction of houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme are received and sanctioned by the respective State Governments themselves. The Government of India do not have the requisite particulars in respect of the projects submitted by the Cooperative Societies to all the State Governments, but it appears from the copies of the sanction letters, issued by the State Governments that 9 projects of the Cooperative Societies for construction of 809 houses were sanctioned by them since the 1st of April, 1960.

So far as the Union Territories are concerned, no such project has been received by the Government of India either directly or through a Union Administration during this period.

Statutory Body for Handloom Industry

1556. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to Constitute Statutory Body for Handloom Industry; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic and Industrial Survey of Andhra Pradesh

1557. { Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an economic and industrial survey has been carried out in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any blue print; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh was undertaken in July 1959

and a priliminary economic report in addition to a number of appraisal reports have already been submitted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The report will be finalised in the light of the comments received from the State Government on the various chapters. It will then be for the Andhra Pradesh Government and the industrialists to take action on the recommendations of the National Council.

(c) Does not arise.

विदेशों के लिये आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण

१५५८. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से किन-किन विदेशी भाषाओं में भारतीय कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं; और

(ख) कितने देशों से भारतीय भाषाओं में भारतीय श्रोताओं के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) दिल्ली केन्द्र से विदेशी भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं होते । आकाशवाणी के विदेशी सेवा विभाग से अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त नीचे लिखी विदेशी भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं अरबी, बर्मी, कैंटोनी, फ्रांसीसी, इंडोनशी, कांयू, फारसी, पुर्तगाली, पश्तो, स्वाहिली, तिब्बती और नैपाली ।

(ख) भारतीय भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने वाले देशों की सही संख्या मालूम करने के लिये और जांच की आवश्यकता होगी । लेकिन, जहां तक हमारी जानकारी है, नीचे लिखे देश भारतीय भाषाओं में भारतीय श्रोताओं के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करते हैं:—

(१) इंग्लैण्ड
(२) रूस
(३) अमरीका
(४) पाकिस्तान
(५) चीन
(६) संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य
(७) अफगानिस्तान
(८) लंका
(९) जापान
(१०) इण्डोनेशिया
(११) आस्ट्रेलिया
(१२) गोआ
(१३) इटली
(१४) बर्मा
(१५) नैपाल ।

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AND RESOLUTION re: APPOINTMENT OF WAGE BOARD FOR TEA PLANTATION INDUSTRY

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(1) Report (1960) of the Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2508/60.]

(2) Government Resolution No. WB-3(12)/59, dated the 5th December, 1960 setting up a Central Wage Board for the Tea Plantation Industry [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2509/60.]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, it was decided that a wage board for rubber and coffee also will be appointed simultaneously. I would like to know what has happened to these other wage boards.

Shri Abid Ali: After sometime, the wage boards for the other two plantation industries will be appointed.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Bilaspur Commercial Corporation (Repeal) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th November, 1960."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Mahendra Partab Singh Estates (Repeal) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1960."

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBIC IMPORTANCE

SOUTH AFRICA'S DECISION TO BECOME A REPUBLIC IN THE COMMONWEALTH

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"India's disapproval of recognising the decision of South Africa to become a Republic in the Commonwealth on the basis of a split white minority vote."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India have been and are strongly opposed to apartheid and the racial policy of the South African Union Government. One of the recognised principles of the Commonwealth is racial equality. It is obvious that a policy of racial discrimination or apartheid is contrary to this basic policy of the Commonwealth.

2. Although a vote has been taken in South Africa in regard to a Republic, no other formal steps have been taken. Nor, so far as the Government of India are aware, has any request come from the South African Government for the consideration of the members of the Commonwealth. It is only when such a request comes that the Government of India will be able to consider it in the context of the request and the then existing cicumstances.

Shri Raghunath Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next item.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):

* * *

Shri Raghunath Singh: I was not allowed to ask a question, even though I had called the Prime Minister's attention. How is it, Sir, that my hon. friend has been permitted to speak now?

Mr. Speaker: I did not allow him. After such statements, no questions are usually permitted. I did not allow even the hon. Member who tabled the calling attention notice (Shri Raghunath Singh) to put questions, but this hon. Member got up on his own and went on speaking. He did not even care to catch my eye. I therefore order that all he has stated will be expunged from the record. He ought not to have spoken without being called by me. Only yesterday, I had said that such a practice was not right. There is no other course open except

**Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Speaker]

to expunge such remarks, if an hon. Member gets up and goes on making a speech before I allow him to do so.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: Even the original submission was wrong; further submissions will be "wronger" still!

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is nothing unparliamentary or undignified in what I said.

Mr. Speaker: But he spoke without being called by the Chair. If that is allowed, how are we to carry on the proceedings? There is one rule (Rule 389) at the end of the Rules of Procedure empowering the Chair to regulate the proceedings of the House. How can anyone occuping the Chair regulate the proceedings if hon. Members speak without permission? If the hon. Member gets sufficiently strong in his party, may be one day he may occupy the Chair. Whoever may occupy the Chair, unless the Chair calls on an hon. Member, no hon. Member ought to speak. If one hon. Member goes on speaking, a number of other hon. Members will also go on speaking, and the Chair will have no control over the proceedings. The Chair cannot see whether what is spoken is relevant or irrelevant if all the 500 hon. Members can speak at a time. I think the hon. Member should consider calmly and coolly whether he would advise anybody, including a member of his own Group, to do like this.

We shall now go on to the next item.—Shri Morarji Desai.

12.09 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I †introduce the Bill.

RE: INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbaryan): Sir, I want to make one request that item No. 4 on the Order Paper may be taken up before item No. 3 on the Order Paper. My hon. friend has consented to it and if the House woud agree, it can be taken up now....

Mr. Speaker: I think the other Bill is not a part-heard Bill. Both these are small Bills. The hon. Minister may move his Bill first.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a short Bill to introduce the metric system . . .(*Interruptions.*)

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, we are not prepared for that Bill because it was expected that the Bill in item No. 3 will go for the rest of the day. Originally it was to be referred to the Select Committee and the time given was 3 hours. If it is not to be referred to the Select Committee, the time may be extended. There was no possibility of item No. 4 being reached today itself. Therefore, Sir, it will not be fair if you allow that item to be taken up now.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 8-12-60.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): We have a discussion at 3.00 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: I find from the Agenda that the House will take up some other work at 3.00 p.m. So we have only about three hours. The time originally allotted for the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill was two hours under the impression that the hon. Minister was going to move for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee. He now wants to proceed with the consideration of the Bill. Therefore, the hon. Members feel that more time will be required for this. Hon. Members say that they have come prepared only for the debate on this Bill thinking that the time available today will be taken up fully by this Bill. Therefore, I am afraid, the hon. Minister, Dr. Subbarayan, will have to wait for some other day. I do not want to take any hon. Member by surprise when they have come prepared to speak only on one particular motion. We will take up the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill.

What is the time that the House would like to have for this Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Five hours.

Mr. Speaker: We can go on only till 3.00 today.

An Hon. Member: It can be continued on some other day.

Mr. Speaker: Would you like to have the whole thing tomorrow? In that case I can accommodate the hon. Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: No, Sir. The difficulty is that the Members who want to participate in that debate are not ready because they never expected that this would come up today.

Mr. Speaker: I can suggest one thing. I can accommodate both. This Bill will go on till 3.00 p.m. At 3.00 p.m. we will take up the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill and take up the other matter at 4.00 p.m. and carry on till 5.00 p.m. I understand that the hon. Minister wants to go. There cannot be any inflexibility about this. There are certain occasions when the hon. Ministers come and say that they have some other work. Therefore, we will take up the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill at 3.00 p.m. We will carry on till 4.00 with that Bill and thereafter take up the other item. The Forward Contract (Regulation) Amendment Bill cannot be finished today.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, we have a more important meeting today after 5.00 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill will be taken up at 3.00. The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill will go on up to 3.00 p.m. and will stand over to some other day.

12.14 hrs.

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to *move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contract (Regulation) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th November, 1960 and has been before the House and the public for about three weeks. The regulatory powers of the Act have been found insufficient to curb these tendencies and unless deterrent punishment is provided under law, it will be difficult to keep these tendencies under check.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): A little louder, if you don't mind.

Shri Kanungo: All right.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

12.15. hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Kanungo: Sir, the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th November, 1960 and has been before the House and the public for about three week. There has been lately speculative pressure in commodity markets, particularly jute and oilseeds as also jute goods, which is likely to affect the export trade by pushing up prices. It is true that due to weather conditions, the supply position is short but this situation seems to have attracted speculative elements into the trade. The regulatory powers of the Act have been found insufficient to curb these tendencies and unless deterrent punishment is provided under law, it will be difficult to keep these tendencies under check. Also, the present provisions of law do not permit the collection of information regarding transactions in non-transferable delivery contracts which are lately being used for other than legitimate purposes. It has therefore been deemed necessary to strengthen the provisions of law so that there could be more effective control and regulation in trade.

Sir, I may recall here that during the discussion in the Rajya Sabha on a short Bill for amending the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act on the 10th September 1957 in order to provide for penalwise elections in recognised associations, stress was laid on the need to make further amendments to the Act so as to make regulation of forward contracts more effective. I had at that time promised that I would be bringing forward a further amending Bill for this purpose. The Commerce and Industry Minister had also given a similar indication in the Lok Sabha on the 31st March 1960, during the discussion on a cut motion on the working of the Forward Markets Commission. The amending Bill introduced by me on 18th November, 1960 has been drafted keeping in mind this objective.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill 1960 and the Notes on Clauses thereto set out briefly the manner in which the provisions of the Principal Act require to be modified to make regulation of forward contracts more effective. These provisions are being put in in the light of experience of regulation of forward contracts gained by the Forward Markets Commission and the Central Government since 1953 when the principal Act was given effect to.

Before I pass on to the purpose and the content of the provisions proposed in the amending Bill, I would like to make certain preliminary observations.

The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act was placed on the statute-book on the 26th December 1952. Under section 3 of the Act, the Forward Markets Commission, consisting of a Chairman and a Member was established on the 2nd September 1953, and an additional Member was appointed later. The functions and duties of the Commission are set out in section 4 of the Act. Principally, they are: (i) to advise the Central Government in respect of the recognition of associations; (ii) to keep forward markets under observation and to draw the attention of the Governments to the important developments relating to such markets, where the Commission thinks it necessary; (iii) to make recommendations so as to improve the organisation and working of forward markets; (iv) to undertake periodical inspection of the accounts and other records of recognised associations; and (v) to collect data regarding supply, demand and prices of commodities to which the provisions of the Act have been made applicable and to submit to the Government periodical reports on the working of recognised forward markets. In order to enable the Commission to function with a fair degree of autonomy, and to act promptly and

effectively in situations calling for remedial action, the Central Government has delegated, under Section 26 of the Act, powers to the Commission to (i) approve amendments to the rules of recognised assoctions (Memorandum and Articles of Association), (ii) direct rules to be made or amended, (iii) make or amend bye-laws of recognised associations; (v) call upon a recognised association to furnish proper explanation relating to its affairs, including the affairs of its members; (v) suspend the business of a recognised association.

Under Rule 7(2) of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1954, the power to issue directions to recognised associations has also been conferred upon the Commission. During the past seven years, the Commission has performed a difficult task in a creditable manner and though armed with the powers just mentioned, it has resorted only to a few of them and that, too, only when there was no alternative left but to use them. The Commission has discharged the functions and duties laid down in section 4 of the Act to the satisfaction of Government.

Since the Commission was set up in 1953, definite progress has been made in several directions. Recognition has been granted on the recommendation of the Forward Markets Commission to 26 associations all over the country from Amritsar in the North to Alleppey in the South and from Rajkot in the West to Calcutta in the East, covering 15 commodities and spread over 44 markets. The recognised forward markets are in respect of a fair cross section of the country's agricultural economy, *viz.*, jute, cotton, groundnut, castorseed, cottonseed, linseed, rape and mustardseed, groundnut oil, coconut oil, pepper, turmeric and gur. Forward trading in respect of commodities like shellac, foodgrains, etc., has been banned in the public interest. Besides regulating trading in recognised associations, the Commission has also kept other forward markets under its close observation and drawn the attention of the Central Government to important developments wherever necessary.

It is one of the conditions of recognition of an association engaged in forward trading that its activity should be not only in the interest of the trade but also in the public interest Government have, therefore, been assisting the recognised forward markets to fulfil their duty to the trade and in the process, guidance has been given by the Commission in matters which have a direct bearing on efficient functioning such as having proper constitution and trading bye-laws. The constitution is generally drafted with a view to obtaining a broad-based and representative character of the associations, with adequate representation and checks for interests like growers, processors, dealers, exporters, consumers and brokers. The trading bye-laws are designed to ensure that the prices of the commodities are stable as far as possible and no one section of the commercial community is able to acquire a dominant character in the day-to-day operations.

During the past seven years, what may be called a "flexible approach" has been developed with regard to the regulation of forward markets. This was natural, for the Commission had to break new ground and formulate its own policies and procedures bearing in mind the interests of the trade and the country. It was felt that the growth of a sense of responsibility in the trade to adjust its policies, not to sectional interests but to the public interest at large, would take time and, therefore, there has been on the whole very little intervention of a drastic character by the Government in the past, though occasions of major intervention have been there, for example, the closing out of the cotton and gur markets in 1956 and 1959 respectively. By and large, the policy has been to throw the primary responsibility of regulation on the Boards of Directors of the recognised associations, to correct them whenever

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they tended to be misguided and to pull them up only when they were definitely on a wrong track. Through the four directors nominated by the Central Government on the boards of recognised associations, it has been possible to pursue this policy with some success.

The scheme of the present Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 is based on the proposition that forward trading is an essential requirement of the normal trade in commodities, and that controls may be imposed only in so far as such forward trading in any commodity results in jeopardy to the interest of a particular trade or the public interest. Hence it is that section 15 of the Act, which is the substantive provision bringing a commodity within the operation of the Act, has been applied only to certain commodities, in which recognised forward markets are functioning today. At the same time, there are even today a number of commodities in which forward trading is free, namely, in oil-cakes, art silk yarn, etc. whatever may be the interaction of such trading on the regulated commodities. In the third category may be grouped the commodities in which forward trading is actually banned under section 17 of the Act. The ban, for instance, operates in respect of all foodgrains.

Broadly speaking, regulation under the present Act is only in respect of hedge contracts, while non-transferable specific delivery contracts in respect of such commodities are permitted freely and the associations conducting them are also immune under section 18(1) of the Act. In the circumstances of today in which various interests, namely, the primary producer, the dealer, the processor, the consumer and the exporter have to make quick decisions in the light of rapidly shifting economic trends, the need for hedging facility is a self-evident proposition. Without it, it would be almost impossible for producers to market their produce within a period of weeks or months without loss to themselves. Nor would it be possible for industry, which draws its raw material from such producers, to obtain its requirements throughout the year at economic rates.

I do not claim that our hedge markets are functioning always in the best interest of the trade or the public but the failures are ascribable to specific reasons to which I shall refer presently, but, in the present stage of development of our agricultural economy, hedge markets are an essential appurtenance of marketing.

Trading in futures is a practice which may be considered to be a rational development of what is called a market economy. In the highly developed countries of the world where market economy is still the rule, a good deal of importance is attached to this type of trading and the effects that flow therefrom for the purpose of smoothening and minimising fluctuation in prices. The principal objectives of our regulation are to prevent excessive speculation in forward markets and to introduce a measure of check on wild and unhealthy fluctuations in futures prices when they ignore the requirements in the matter of long-term stability of prices. The prices registered in forward markets are taken to be a guide to price levels and they are also taken to be a true reflection of supply and demand conditions in so far as they can be visualised at a point of time. In practice, however, it often happens that future prices are influenced by factors other than the supply and demand, such as sentiment, speculative psychology and the size of speculative operations. During periods of shortage, the prices in the forward markets are apt to be pushed up by large scale operations of speculators and result in a bullish psychology all around, with repercussions also on the spot prices, which strictly speaking, should reflect the relation between the supply and demand only. The shortage may be sometimes only relative and yet the

operations of speculators set up a chain reaction process with far-reaching effects on the economy as a whole. The forward markets sometimes tend to function as a residuary investment channel for funds which cannot be deployed with ease elsewhere.

There would be no need for a forward market to ensure against large price fluctuations in the marketing process, if a completely socialistic economy is established, in which prices at every stage in the marketing process are fixed by Government and the distribution of supplies conforms to allocations decided upon in advance by th State. Although the emphasis upon co-operative societies in the third Plan is evident and development of co-operative marketing will be given a boost, I doubt whether, in the near future, the existing set-up for marketing the principal agricultural commodities, with tier upon tier of producers, *arhathias*, dealers, processors, exporters and consumers, would be replaced by a strait-jacket arrangement in which commodities change hands at every stage according to a preordained price pattern. I consider that it would be a safe and valid assumption to make that the price mechanism would continue to function as at present to a large extent for many years. And as long as fluctuations in prices occur in response to changes in supply and demand in howsoever narrow a range, there would remain some uncertainty and risk against which the buyers and sellers and the various interests would be bound to insure themselves by utilising hedge markets.

Let me take the case of cotton, to illustrate my point. Even now, as you all are aware, there are many Government restrictions limiting the movement of prices, directly through the statutory floors and ceilings and indirectly through licensing, import and export control. While these restrictions no doubt reduce the uncertainty to some extent, there is still some amount of uncertainty arising out of the possibility of changes in such restrictions and controls. It is precisely for this reason that the existence of restrictions has not deterred the different trading interests in cotton from pressing for permission to trade in hedge contracts. In my opinion, therefore, the point when the socialisation of our economy would reach the stage when a forward market would become absolutely redundant, is still far off. In the meantime, it is uncumbent on us to amend the Act in the directions which I shall explain presently.

In the situation that may arise in the wake of the measures adopted to finance the third Plan, it becomes all the more necessary to take steps to hold the price line. The functioning of forward markets will be an effective weapon in our armoury and not at all a handicap in that task. Experience shows that when prices are rising, complaints pour in attributing the price rise to the operations on the forward market and demanding its closure on that ground. When such complaints are carefully investigated, however, it is usually found that they are made by interested parties many of whom are not manufacturers or exporters but speculators whose market operations are in jeopardy. Whether a forward market exists or not, a rise in prices is inevitable when supply is scarce and demand is very strong. It is a fallacy to imagine that the closure of the forward market would give any relief in such circumstances. On the other hand, such action may conceivably reinforce the price rise. The price of a commodity has to be viewed in the context of the prices of relative commodities and a reasonable relationship has to be maintained between the prices of agricultural commodities and those of manufactured articles.

When prices are rising steadily over a period both in the forward and spot markets, it has been the experience of Government that the existence of regulated hedge markets has imparted a measure of check with regard to the price rise in the ready sector. Forward

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prices in markets like cotton, jute and oilseeds have generally ruled below the spot prices, as a result of the measures taken by the Forward Markets Commission to control speculation in the forward market. The imposition of special margins, the fixation of ceilings, the commencement of trading in distant deliveries are steps which could be taken in the forward markets and which have actually demonstrated their value in damping down the momentum of the rise in spot prices. The same steps have also proved fruitful in times of severe price declines, for example, in 1958, when there was a large jute crop and ready prices declined precipitately, but action taken in the jute futures market by the imposition of margins on sellers had the desired effect in mitigating the extent and the severity of the fall. The functioning of forward markets, therefore, imparts a degree of stability at the later stages of a boom or of a slump. The forward markets under regulation play an important part in reducing seasonal fluctuations, which in a country like ours, where 60 per cent of the national income is derived from agriculture and agricultural prices are the key to the general level, becomes a very important consideration.

I now turn to a consideration of the measures by which recognised associations generally curb excessive speculation. The most important of these measures is the imposition of special margins. When prices are high, buyers are prevented from buying more unless they pay a special deposit. The bye-laws of the associations confer powers on the Boards to impose this special margin, while the Commission also has concurrent powers. In fact, there have been occasions when the Boards of Directors, composed as they are of different interests having a vital stake in the market, have found it difficult to take appropriate action to curb abnormal price trends. The Commission has, therefore, been compelled to impose special margins under its own powers and from time to time effect adjustments according to the market situation. One advantage of such a procedure is the uniformity that results in the margin rates all over the country in respect of a commodity, which would not have been the case if each association was to decide on the quantum of special margin it would impose.

Special margins are imposed as a temporary check to halt the rising spiral of prices and were enforced in almost all the major commodities in which recognised markets are functioning. Although it is aimed at the big speculator, who accumulates large open positions which may result in a squeeze, the special margin system is adapted to afford relief to the small traders and to exporters. These two classes of traders are permitted free limits for trading corresponding to a certain maximum or to their export commitments. As a result of these measures of amelioration, majority of the small members of associations of forward markets have obtained relief from the payment of special margins, as also many exporters.

The other measures adopted by the Commission to curb excessive speculation are fixation of a maximum limit on the open position of a member of a recognised association, withholding permission to start trading in a new contract when short supply conditions render it difficult for a running contract to be traded upon and conditions are not likely to improve in the near future, closing out contracts under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act. These measures have also met with a degree of success.

The only other aspect of the functioning of the Commission which is important in the context of the amending Bill before the House is the penal action against illegal trading of various forms including trading in options. I will deal with this a little later.

The present Act has on the whole worked well and there has been nothing in our experience so far which indicates either that it was completely out of line with the needs of time or that its fundamental basis is wrong. Its essential scheme has stood the test of experience well and it has proved itself flexible enough to meet most of the requirements. The object of the amending Bill is to improve the scheme of the Act and to extend it in some directions in the light of past experience. While the various measures taken to implement the provisions of the Act have to a lage extent been successful in restraining speculation and in introducing a measure of check on wild and unhealthy fluctuations in prices, both forward and spot, Government is keenly alive to the fact that certain loopholes in the existing Act have been exploited by some elements of the trading community to circumvent its provisions.

It would be obvious that if special margins are imposed and a particular trader does not disclose his real position and deposits the actual amount of money that is due from him, his mischief is not entirely stopped. Thus, it has happened in many associations where stiff special margins have been imposed that members have had resort to trading outside the association, thereby escaping the rigour of the special margins. In that process, regulation has naturally been less effective. Further, a part of the trading is generally in the guise of non-transferable specific delivery contracts, which are outside the association and are not at present regulated at all, but which really are converted into transferably specific delivery contracts and which virtually are hedge contracts in practice.

In respect of illegal trading, the present provisions of the Act do not go far enough to enable the mischievous elements to be hauled up and properly tried in a court of law.

I would now make a brief comment on some of the important provisions of the Bill which are designed to curb illegal trading. The House will observe that clause 14 of the amending Bill provides for compulsory registration of all associations, other than recognised associations, who may be conducting forward trading in commodities. There are, it is estimated, about 100 to 200 associations spread all over the country engaged in forward trading of one kind or another. In order to enable the Forward Markets Commission to keep a watch over the activities of these associations for any violation of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, it is proposed to take powers to require such associations to get themselves registered with the Commission and to furnish periodically the minimum necessary data concerning their activities. The idea is that their registration will enable the Commission to have a census of all bodies conducting trading in transferable specific delivery contracts in free commodities as well as in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in regulated or banned commodities. Incidentally, it is hoped that by this means the extent to which such associations indulge in the so-called non-transferable specific delivery contracts for speculative purposes would also be known.

As the existing punishment for detected cases of illegal trading is not severe enough, clauses 17, 18 and 19 provide for the tightening of the penal provisions of the Act. Besides enhancing the amount of fine and fixing a minimum therefor, it has also now been proposed to make recurrent offences under these clauses punishable by compulsory imprisonment. Further, the burden of proof would also rest on the accused in any trial for the said offences. In such manner, it is expected that the misuse of non-transferable specific delivery contracts, trading in commodities in which forward contracts are banned and trading in options would be effectively checked.

[Shri Kanungo]

Under clause 6, it is proposed to vest the Commission with powers to enforce attendance of persons and examine them on oath. The Commission receives constant complaints from affected parties regarding various matters connected with the working of recognised associations, the manipulation of markets by individuals acting separately or in concert, and various types of illegal activities. It has to enquire into each of the complaints received and to take suitable action. Persons or parties concerned are usually reluctant to furnish information or are prone to furnish incorrect information. In order to enable the Commission to discharge its functions effectively, it is necessary that it should be given legal powers in the matter.

Clauses 11 and 15 are intended to enable the recognised associations to specify bye-laws, any transactions done in contravention of which would be illegal. Under the existing Act, contracts entered into in contravention of the provisions of certain bye-laws of a recognised association are void and for such contravention, the member is liable to disciplinary action only. The present provision in the Act, however, has not been found to be sufficiently deterrent when intentional contravention of the bye-laws motivated by profit consideration takes place. It is now proposed to make all contracts entered into, otherwise than in accordance with the specified bye-laws, illegal, instead of merely void as at present. This would effectively check trading beyond the official trading hours, as the association may provide that such transactions would be illegal.

An important punitive power is proposed to be taken in clause 13 under which the Commission may suspend operators whose operations are to the detriment of public interest. At present, disciplinary action can be taken against a member or broker only by the Board of Directors of the individual Exchanges in which he operates; and the Exchanges are as a rule unwilling to exercise their powers in this regard. Most members belong to more than one Exchange and there are a few who trade in practically all the Exchanges in the country. If a check is to be put on their activities, separate action would be called for on the part of each individual Exchange which is hardly feasible in practice. Such a provision is in line with the regulation in USA.

It will be observed that the amendments contained in the Bill are mainly directed towards strengthening the existing machinery of regulation of forward contracts and making it possible for the courts to award deterrent punishment when necessary. Considering the enormous damage that could be done to the national economy by excessive speculative pressure, it will be conceded that the proposed Bill is not only necessary but has not come a day too soon. Experience in the administration of the principal Act has shown both its utility and its inadequacy in certain respects. We have, therefore, to improve upon the existing scheme and I hope that when this amending Bill is passed, the success already achieved with regard to regulation of forward trading, though it may be limited so far, would be considerably enhanced. I have no doubt that this amending Bill would in its own way contribute to price stabilisation, which is essential to the success of the Third Plan.

With these words I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

There are some amendments. Shall we fix some time-limit for the consideration stage? Will we be able to finish it at least by 3 O'Clock today?

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): We can have three hours for the consideration stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It means that we should conclude by 3 O'Clock. The consideration stage should be finished today and the clause-by-clause consideration can be taken up tomorrow.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Minister's reply to consideration motion can be made tomorrow.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We require more than three hours. The three-hour limit was fixed by the Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are having five hours for this. That was decided today morning.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We will have one hour for clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will it be sufficient?

Shri Morarka: I think so.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Minister may reply tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So that members may have more time? I do not think the hon. Minister has any objection to that.

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it is all right.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1961." (12)

At the outset, I would like to assure you . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may move his other amendment also so that afterwards his speech would be a continuous one.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If I am permitted to move my first amendment, then the second amendment is not necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is good.

Shri V. P. Nayar: At the outset, I would like to assure you that the object of my moving this amendment is not to indulge in any dilatory tactics at all. As you know, Sir, it has been my genuine desire, a desire which has been consistently expressed in this House from the year 1952, that the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act should not be had. Today I am more convinced than ever that the Act should be repealed, and repealed immediately, because whatever be the amendments which we may have to this piece of legislation, the Act as such will pose certain dangers to the future economy of our country and especially the Third Five Year Plan. Therefore, I do not think any amendment to the original Act is called for, more so because the original Act itself has not had the advantage of public opinion being given for it.

As I was reading the original speech of Shri Harekrushna Mehtab, who moved the first Bill which lapsed in the provisional Parliament, I found that then also Government did not consider it desirable or necessary to send the Bill for eliciting public opinion. The Bill was first drafted by Government and it was sent to certain trade associations and, perhaps, some State Governments. Shri Mehtab categorically stated that he did not consider it necessary at all to send the Bill for eliciting public opinion. There have been amendments after that but at no stage, we find, was public opinion asked for on this Bill which, we know, has certain pernicious effects in our economy.

At the time when the original Bill was moved here, he said that the Bill was brought in largely on the report of an expert committee. I am suggesting that the expert committee did

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not consist of any interest in this country except the vested interests which operate in that business in this country. If you go through the list, you will find, of course, that Government had three representatives; one member of this hon. House, the late Shri C. C. Shah, also happened to be a member; but, apart from that, the other five members of this expert body had been representatives of big business in our country. Shri A. D. Shroff was the Chairman, and we all know who he is; then Shri R. G. Saraiya, Shri K. P. Goenka, Shri Ratilal Gandhi and Shri Maganlal Mehta were the five members. No interests other than the interest which is indulging in future trading were consulted; apart from stock exchanges, which do forward trading, no interest in the country had been consulted about this Bill at all.

This Bill has its repercussions on several sections of the society. The producers are affected and the consumers are affected, because middlemen operate in between the consumer and the producer. They indulge in several voices, creating a fluctuation in the market, to take advantage of the price, because future trading is nothing but taking profit. There will be no dispute about the fact that future trading is primarily intended to take more and more profits, and if there is no price fluctuation there is no scope for future trading also; then there is no necessity for regulating the forward markets.

Therefore, even at the first time when the Bill was introduced in 1952, we in this House were opposed to this Bill and we tried our best to see that the Bill was dropped. But that was a different context altogether. At that time our Government did not have any plan or the socialistic pattern in view. There was, of course, the First Five Year Plan but nobody had thought of the socialistic pattern of society and the Plan had no relationship to the socialistic pattern of society. But what is the position today? Shri Mehtab expressly made it very clear why he moved this Bill and I may be permitted to read one or two sentences from his speech. He said:

> "The Bill which I am now placing before the House and recommending for reference to a Select Committee has really been adopted on the basis of a report which has been submitted to the Government by that committee except for certain minor matters."

Then he goes on, and I do not have enough time to quote it, because it is a very long speech. He made it clear in the course of that speech that regulation was necessary in respect of trading in future. He also said that it is inevitable that we should have trading in future.

I ask this simple question to the hon. Minister—whom I do not find here; so I will ask his senior colleague —what is the purpose of regulating forward trading? Unless you want the prices to fluctuate—it is common knowledge that unless prices fluctuate the forward markets or future trading cannot exist—what is the object of this Bill. What is your policy now?

Every piece of legislation has its particular context and for its continuation also certain circumstances should justify it. In the case of certain enactments you will find that the circumstances do not change for a long long period. Take, for example, the Penal Code. An offence of murder remains an offence of murder; it does not change. An offence of theft always remains an offence of theft; may be, even in the case of Evidence Act it is like that. It is so even in the case of the Transfer of Property Act. Certain enactments are warranted only in special circumstances in a given context. I concede for argument's sake that in the year 1951 Government may have had sufficient justification to regulate or control the forward markets in such a way

because they were not committed to the socialistic pattern of society. But today the context is different, and it is the duty of every Legislature to see that the moment a particular Bill or its provision have got to be changed, to change them.

If a Bill becomes unnecessary in the given circumstances after having been worked out for some time, it is also the duty of the legislature to repeal it. I contend that the duty of this legislature now is to repeal the original enactment itself because circumstances today do not justify its continuance at all.

Why do I say so? I say so because it will be directly against the policy as we find from the Draft Third Five-Year Plan formulations. There is a chapter on price policy in it and on page 14 it says:

> "Another important aspect of the Third Plan, to which special attention is being given at present, may also be mentioned here, namely, price policy. It is recognised that in the ordinary course the progressive step-up in investment which the Plan envisages is likely to exert an upward pressure on prices. The task of policy is to ensure that prices, especially of essential consumer goods, remain relatively stable despite this pressure."

Later on it says that this particular question is engaging the attention of a committee appointed by the Planning Commission. It is stated here:

> "These problems are at present under study by a Commission of the National Development Council."

So, the Third Five-Year Plan has a very definite concept about this. The Draft says that we should hold to certain price line. I heard the hon. Minister, who was reading out his speech, mentioning something about holding the price line. I ask this question, namely, if for the Third Five-Year Plan our very concept is that prices should not be allowed to fluctuate and must be stabilised for the success of the Third Plan, what then is the object of bringing forward this amendment in order to regularise or legalise certain illegal transactions? I again say that if the Government have in their view that by effective measures prices will be stabilised, at least of essential commodities, in the near future, there is absolutely no necessity for bringing forward any amendment. The only necessity then will be to repeal the Act because we know that if the prices are stabilised at a given level and if Government have control over stability, there is no change for any man to operate in the forward market.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): What would be the effect if the Act is repealed?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I will come to that. It is a very pertinent question and I shall answer Shri Morarka also specifically. That is one reason why I want this to be circulated for eliciting public opinion. But he will have to wait for some time for my answer.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Stabilised prices do not mean fixed prices.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I know the distinction between stabilised prices and fixed prices, but Shri Bharucha would do well to read the whole passage about the policy of price fixation.

I was arguing that if prices get stabilised and you and I know what the prices will be, there is no question of operating on the price differential on which alone the forward market can thrive. If prices are stabilised, there is no question. Even Shri Morarka, let alone Shri Naushir Bharucha, will not say that when prices do not fluctuate and when they get stabilised, the forward market will have its heyday. Therefore I say, as Government have very clearly stated in the Draft Third Five-Year

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Plan the price stabilisation is one of the most important objectives, that there is no need, if they were sincere in the Draft Plan, to come forward with the amendment Bill. By whatever method or by whatever amendments we may regulate the forward contracts the sharks who operate on it will somehow avoid all the provisions of law. You have only to read the annual reports. But I am not going into that.

Then the question asked by Shri Morarka also deserves attention because that is an additional point in my favour. As all of us know, the operation in the forward market amounts to gambling. It is gambling, but it is gambling done only by the richest people. In the very scheme of the Act, Shri Mahatab had made it clear, options had been forbidden only because if options were not forbidden the smaller interests would get into the trade and the volume of business would, therefore, go up. That is why options are prevented. We have every reason to prevent options, but Shri Mahatab, the then mover, had only this reason for preventing options.

We know what is gambling. The point will be that if it is not regulated, there will be uncontrolled speculation to the very serious detriment of our economy. That is not the position. Government cannot leave it at that. Government will not be helpless in that matter also because we know that there is the Public Gaming Act. There is an all-India Act also and in several States there are State enactments. Can we not fit it in there? Is it not gaming? Is it supposed to be a game of skill. I do not think any skill is required.

Shri Warior (Trichur): A lot of skill is required.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Intellectual skill perhaps. It may be a game of skill for them, but I do not consider that it is a game of skill. Even so, why is it not possible? Let us not have this enactment. Take for example the Penal Code. Shri Morarka knows that the Penal Code does not confine itself to describing offences relating either to the person or to property. There are so many chapters in it. I do not propose to go into them. But there is a chapter describing offences of elections in the Penal Code. There is another chapter on offences relating to public tranquility. Yet another chapter on offences relating to religion. Then there is a chapter on offences relating to public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals. Can we not have one chapter like this in the Penal Code whereby we can prohibit and penalise operations on the forward market which affect the economy of our country? Is it so very difficult? Even if we do not find it possible to proceed under the Gambling Act or under the Gaming Act, it is easy for the Government to do away with trading in futures. If they want to forbid it or if they want to see that such trading in futures is not resorted to, the best method which I can suggest is to incorporate in the Penal Code itself, which has several chapters which are not related with either the person or the property, a chapter on offences relating to these commercial practices. That will be the answer to Shri Morarka. If he has any more questions to ask, I shall be glad to answer them because I think we will get some more education by them.

Shri Morarka: You have not answered the question at all. You say that the Act should be repealed. My question was as to how the repealing of this Act would meet with your objective.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I consider that if the Act is repealed and if no suitable provision is made in some other enactment then the sharks will find a very good time. They will make merry. I know that. But that is precisely

the reason why I want this to be repealed and immediately suitable provisions incorporated in a suitable Act, whether it is in the Gaming Act or in the Penal Code. Is that sufficiently clear?

Therefore I say that it is absolutely essential that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. In 1952 when we passed the original Bill you will remember that that Bill had a very interesting history also. It so happened, if I may recall certain facts, that the most vehement critic of the Bill which Shri Mahatab had moved, to shoulder the responsibility of moving in 1952, I mean Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. From then on we have consistently been having the plea that we should not have this enactment. We are stronger in our case, today because there is the perspective of socialist planning and because the Draft Plan itself says that we have to hold to certain price lines. If in this context Government want it, we have only one thing to say and that is that we feel that Government are not sincere in what they have said in the Draft Third Five-Year Plan. Therefore I would urge with all the emphasis at my command that the Bill if Government finds it difficult to drop it, should at least be sent for eliciting public opinion because the States would also like to express their opinion once again. The States have their planning. The States specially those where producers have a powerful voice know how people who are responsible for the production are hit by the nefarious activities of those who operate in the forward market. Therefore on this point also I want this Bill to be sent for eliciting public opinion and that is why I have chosen to move this amendment.

I do not propose to go into the details of the Bill because I have had occasion in 1952 to discuss all the details of the main Bill itself. Sir, I command my motion.

13 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1961." (12).

Now, both the motion for consideration and this amendment for circulation are before the House. I hope hon. Members would try to conclude their speeches within 15 minutes, each.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, speaking immediately after Shri V. P. Nayar's contention that the whole Act should be repealed,.....

Shri Warior: There are my amendments to the clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They would be taken up when we take the Bill clause by clause.

Shri A. C. Guha:....it may sound surprising to him if say that I welcome the Bill as far as it goes. It may be that the Amending Bill may not be quite adequate to meet the situation. That is another point. To say that the whole Act should be repealed, I think, is going beyond any reasonable limits. A question was put to him, what would be the remedy and what would be the result if the Act is repealed. His only reply was that suitable provision may be made in the Penal Code. That means that the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act or certain relevant portions of it may be put in the Penal Code. I do not know how the situation would be improved by that. Initially, I oppose his amendment that the Bill should be circulated and his contention that the whole Act should be repealed.

There is an element of urgency in proceeding with this Bill. I come from Calcutta and West Bengal. I know the situation which exists in the jute market there. I think, this

[Shri A. C. Guha]

morning also, there was a question and the reply of the Minister to that question has been that the price of raw jute is still rising further. In the opening speech, the hon. Minister has stated that speculation is going on in the jute market i.e. in the trade of raw jute as also jute products. This abnormally high price of raw jute this year, which will affect our export trade considerably, is due primarily to the speculative tendencies in the raw jute trade and also in the jute products.

The Minister, in his speech, has admitted and it has also been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the Act, as it is, has not been able to meet the situation. Excessive speculation and other malpractices have been going on. The court has often given light punishment. Trading outside official hours in assocations recognised for forward trading cannot be stopped under the existing provisions of the Act. So, this Bill is necessary to remove these lacunae in the present Act.

Before proceeding to the provisions of the Amending Bill, I think it would be relevant for me to refer to how far the Commission or the Government have been able to or have been serious enough to utilise the provisions of the existint Act. Having stated that the present Act has not been able to stop the malpractices and speculative tendencies, the Minister has stated that the Commission has worked in all these seven years in a creditable manner. He has also stated that the Commission has used its authority in a very sparing manner. If the Commission or the Government are aware that these malpractices were going on, I think the House may humbly ask the Government why the Commission has not taken appropriate action under the already existing provisions of the Act.

The Annual report seems to me to be a disappointing record. In the section on Administration, the report has stated only how many Members are in the Commission. It is only just 10 or 12 lines. I think this section on Administration should give a clear picture of how the Commission has worked. There are several punitive sections in the existing Act. I have not been able to find any particulars from the three reports that I have got with me, if the Commission has taken any action under those sections. Under sections 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 14, I think the Commission could have taken many actions against the offending parties. The Central Government can make or amend bye-laws or recognised associations. We have been only told that under section 26 of the Act, the Central Government has delegated its power to the Commission to make bye-laws. We do not know whether the Central Government has itself made any bye-laws for recognised associations so that the Associations may work properly. I hope the Minister, in his reply, will tell this House if they have taken any action.

Section 13 gives power to the Central Government to supersede the governing body of recognised associations. If these recognised associations have been violating the provisions of the law or indulging in malpractices, it was quite just and fitting for the Government to take certain action under sections 13 and 14 of the present Act. From the report, it has not been possible for me to find out if the Commission or the Central Government has taken any action under these sections. Similarly, there are other sections also under which the Central Government or the Commission could have taken certain action against offending associations or the members of those associations. I am afraid the report is practically silent on all these matters. I hope in future reports these things would be clearly mentioned: what action the Commission or the Central Government might have taken or may in future take as regarded offending parties. The House

is approached with the request to pass certain Bills to give cretain powers to the Central Government or to certain statutory authorities. It is expected that these powers will be properly used and in the right direction. If the powers are not used, it will be somewhat unfair to this House for the Government to come for a second dose of powers either for the Government itself or for the statutory authorities set up under the Act.

Coming to the present situation, I should mostly concentrate my remarks to the jute trade. This Bill deals with a very technical matter. I can admit that I do not clearly understand the implications of all these technical terms: hedge, transferable or non-transferable forward contract, etc. But, I can understand this much that speculation in jute trade has been doing a great harm to the economy of Bengal as also to the economy of the whole of India. Last year, on several occasions, we had to come before this House for giving some price support to raw jute, and almost at the end of the season, Government announced the policy that the State Trading Corporation would for export purchase raw jute through co-operative societies. The co-operative societies were mostly non-existent then, and only a neglibible quantity of raw jute was purchased by the State Trading Corporation, and the jute-growers had to pass through very bad days during last year. The result is that the acreage under jute has gone down, and jute production this year has gone down, and the speculators find it convenient to corner raw jute and start speculation again in raw jute, pushing up the price to an abnormally high level. The price this year is veering round about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per maund in the rural market, whereas the price last year was near about Rs. 20 per maund in the rural market. You can understand what devastating effect these serious variations in the price of a principal agricultural commodity of the eastern States of India can have on the rural economy of those States.

I am particularly anxious for this reason that immediately after Partition, it was realised that jute had almost a strategic importance, and West Bengal was asked, as also some other eastern States, to produce as much raw jute as possible. The cultivators and the Governments also did their job, but the Central Government could not give relief to the cultivators, and I should say, they betrayed the interests of the cultivators of jute.

In this connection, it should also be realised that the jute industry today stands on a separate footing from what it stood on before Independence. Before Independence the jute industry was in the hands of industrialists, but now it is in the hands of traders, who have trade in raw jute, who supply raw jute, and who are themselves the industrialists and also shippers in some cases. Thus, the same person is operating in different fields in different capacities. So, it is easier for him to indulge in malpractices and speculation. That is why the position of the jute industry in India today is in such a bad condition.

We have been earning about Rs. 115 crores every year from the export of jute products, and if this industry is properly nursed, I think the cultivators will be able to give surplus raw jute also for export. But the export of raw jute is out of question, because of such a high price nobody can take this raw jute, and I do not know how far the export of jute products also will be affected this year. Fortunately, there was some higher demand of burlap in U.S.A. during the last six months, about three or four months of which were convered by the supply of raw jute of last year, and, therefore, the price was not so high, and the export was not to much affected, but since July, I think the export has gone down considerably and it will go down considerably still, if we cannot check this abnormal rise in the price of raw jute.

In this condition, I think, this Bill, even if it may not be quite adequate

[Shri A. C. Guha]

to meet the situation has an element of urgency about it, and it should be passed as soon as possible. So, I welcome the decision that the Bill will not be referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee might haev made certain changes, but I hope Government will be amenable to make certain changes suggested by hon. Members and if that is done, then the Bill may be improved to some extent in the course of the second reading.

Coming to the provisions of the present Bill, in clause 5, certain changes have been sought to be made in section 4 of the original Act. According to the original section, the function of the Forward Markets Commission will be to make certain recommendations to the Central Government. But, now, it has been provided that the Forward Markets Commission would 'keep forward markets under observation and take such action in relation to them as it may consider necessary in exercise of the powers assigned to it by or under this Act'. This means that the commission can act by itself without any reference to the Central Government, but I feel that the Central Government should at least be informed of the circumstances under which the commission is going to take action as also of the nature of such action. The commission may not wait for the Central Government to take the appropriate action, but I think the Central Government should a least be kept informed.

As regards prosecution, I do not know how far the commission or the Central Government will depend on the State Governments concerned for prosecutions. I think there are certain obligations on the part of the Central Government to depend in such cases on the machinery of the State Government for prosecution, but I would ask the hon. Minister to explore how far the Central Government or the commission can take up prosecution itself. without depending too much on the State Governments. Even the Central Government or the commission may not be very efficient, but surely, I would say that the Central Government is more efficient than most of the State Governments. So, I would depend more upon the machinery of the Central Government rather than that it should be left to the machinery of the State Governments.

In clause 11, by the proposed amendment, Government have sought to delete the obligation to publish certain notifications in the official gazette of the State. But I think this is not a welcome amendment. Any step which is going to be taken should be notified in the State Government's official gazette as also in the Central Government's official gazette, and it should be given wide publicity in the respective regions, so that people may know. I do not know what the idea is in deleting the publication of these notifications in the official gazette of the State in which the principal office of the recognised association is situated.

A new chapter has been put in on 'Registered Associations'. There are certain associations which have been operating, without being registered. That is a serious lacuna in the existing Act, and I am rather surprised that Government have allowed such a state of affairs for such a long time. So, I welcome this provision that all associations dealing in forward contracts should be registered and should get a certificate of registration.

There is another thing that is very much prevalent in Calcutta—doing forward conrtact business outside the recognised office hours and thus escaping the provisions of the Act. This Bill has also tried to put a stop to such practices. I would like to tell the Minister that if this provision is to be really effective, the Commission should have a branch office in Calcutta with one of the members of the Commission and a complement of staff, to put a stop to this bad practice in the Calcutta jute market. The

number of members of the Commission is going to be increased. So I think it should be possible for the Minister to see that at least one of the members with a suitable staff stay in Calcutta and watch the working of the Calcutta jute market and take effective steps immediately if anything comes to notice. Here again, I would suggest that as far as possible they should proceed with the help of the Central vigilance department and the Central machinery like the Special police Establishment. Of course, I can realise that they cannot altogether dispense with the State Government's authority or intervention, but as far as possible, inquiries and investigation into serious allegations should be done by the Central Government machinery through the branch office of the Commission sitting in Calcutta.

Lastly, if all these bad practices cannot be effectively stopped, Government should see how far State trading in these agricultural commodities can be taken up. If the State Trading Corporation as such is not a suitable machinery for this, I think a Marketing Corporation can be properly mobilised to take up this task of dealing with the sale and supply of agricultural commodities. Jute, cotton and oilseeds, these are the three items on which State trading should be taken up more and more increasingly, so that the perpetrators of these evil practices may come to know that there is an alternative to which Government can resort to, and we need not depend on them altogether for all time to come. With these words, I support the Bill as far as it goes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Before we discuss a piece of legislation of the character of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, it is very necessary to examine what in essense is a forward contract. It is true that on account of certain malpractices and abuses of forward markets, forward trading has come into disrepute. But originally, forward trading was intended to serve a very useful, economic and social purpose.

Let us examine forward trading, what healthy forward trading really means. Assume for a moment that a dealer in cloth desires to book orders in advance. He contracts with a mill for delivery, let us say, six months hence of certain bales of cloth. The mill in its turn would like to secure itself against fluctuations in cotton. Therefore, forward trading in cotton comes in. There is nothing wrong in healthy forward trading. But unfortunately, forward contracts have been abused. Hence the need for regulating them.

I do not agree with the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, that this Bill should be altogether dropped and suitable provision incorporated in the Indian Penal Code with the object of penalising certain speculative transactions. The point he misses is that the courts have repeatedly held that speculative transactions are totally different from what are known as wagering transactions. Speculative transactions, however speculative they might be, are still legal transactions. In any commercial or trading activity, there is hardly a transaction which has not in it an element of speculation. When a party goes out and buys for future, obviously there is an element of speculation, because nobody can predict whether the market will go up or down. But these are valid and legal transactions. The courts even award decrees to plantiffs who sue the defendants for damages for non-performance of forward contracts, because they are valid and legal contracts. Just because they contain an element of speculation, you cannot rule them out as wagering contracts or gambling. Wagering and gambling are totally different and distinct from these transactions. Therefore, there is need for regulating forward contracts.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

The Bill seeks to remedy the following mischiefs: first, excessive speculation; second malpractices such as trading outside office hours or kerb trading and so forth. Then difficulty is there to prosecute for want of adequate documentary evidence. Another mischief it seeks to remedy is the lack of powers with the Forward Markets Commission. It is felt that the powers already with the Commission are not enough and more powers are required. Similarly, exercise of stricter control by the Central Government is another objective of the Bill. Let us see whether the Bill, as it stands, will attain any of these objectives.

First, take the case of excessive speculation. What is excessive speculation? Once you make a legitimate or valid or legal a particular trading activity, is it ever possible to prevent excessive trading in that activity, in that particular commodity? It is humanly impossible. You cannot make it illegal unless you ban all trade in that particular commodity. Therefore, to say that excessive speculation can be curbed by any sort of Bill is a proposition which I as a lawyer am not prepared to accept. It is humanly impossible, with all the ingenuity of parliamentary draftsmanship, to devise measures where certain speculative transactions are regarded by law as valid and yet excessive speculation in that can be categorised as illegal.

Shri Morarka: The system of margins is there.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That does not stop excessive speculation. That might stop even such activities which are *bona fide* and genuine trade activities. Suppose I enter into a forward transaction not with the object of speculation but for the purpose of genuine trading. The margin will equally apply to me as to the speculator. It is no remedy against excessive speculation. It will hit both the genuine trader and the speculator.

Shri Morarka: The person who indulges in that will have to give an excessive margin.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It all depends. If I am a millowner owning 10 mills, my dealings will be 10 times bigger than the party who has got one mill. Therefore, the system of extra margins and extra deposit is not the remedy. It can ony check the total volume of forward transanctions. It cannot distinguish between genuine transaction and speculative transaction.

The point I am making is that this excessive speculation cannot be eradicated like this. It is bound to remain and it will remain. This is a social evil which can only be eradicated by education. So long as human nature is what it is, I am afraid it is not possible to eradicate it. You may take certain measures, *e.g.* trading outside office hours, kerb trading and so forth. These can perhaps be done.

Then it is proposed to check excessive speculation by making certain transferable specific delivery contracts subject to the condition that the number of transfers of such contracts shall be limited. Here again, I really do not know how it gets at the essence of the thing. If you have got transferable specific delivery contracts and if you, by rules and by-laws, say that a particular transferable contract shall not pass on from dealer to dealer or merchant to merchant and say it shall not pass on more than two times, all that you do is you give rise to more contracts of the same type. If, for instance, I have entered into a contract for 100 bales of jute and I pass it on before the period of delivery—I sell it—to another, he is entitled to the delivery. After finding that the market has appreciated, he, in his turn sells it to a third party and similarly is sold to a fourth party and so on. If I find it profitable, I may buy the same bales again and so it goes on.

If, by amending the definition of transferable specific delivery contracts you subject such contracts to a limited number of transfers, what you really do is, you do not prevent the speculative trade in it. All that you do is that you give impetus to new contracts of the same type being further formulated. If one contract cannot go through the hands of more than 3 parties and if 6 parties are interested in it, there is nothing to prevent the fourth man entering into a new contract for the same goods. So this is not the correct remedy.

Also this type of prevention of a number of transfers might hit certain trades when it becomes necessary that the goods must pass through certain channels and certain hands.

Coming to the question of trading outside office hours, this is sought to be remedied by the Central Government assuming powers to direct recognised associations to make rules. That is clause 10. Enhancing the powers of recognised associations to make by-laws—clause 11; power of the commission to suspend a member of a recognised association—that is proposed new section 12B; and making certain contracts illegal or void and providing severe punishments.

Let us examine how far this will happen. I am sure this will certainly happen—trading outside office hours. Why is it so; what is the cause? Because, in periods of excessive fluctuations of prices, the parties who have entered into a contract have not got the patience to wait till the next day and the next trading hours. They would like to enquire how the market has fluctuated in the meantime. Therefore, they may meet at night time, after 9 or 10 o'clock; and kerb markets are well known in Bombay and Calcutta. Not only are the prices quoted as on the Stock Exchange but considerable trading activity goes on.

The hon. Minister seeks to impose the sanction of law on this kerb trading. No such contract shall be recognised by law. They would be void or invalid. But who cares for your sanctions of law? When the members meet in kerb trading and nobody thinks that he will go to a court of law to enforce contracts made on the kerb side. Who cares, therefore, whether the contract is declared void by law or not. So long as the payment is made the member is satisfied.

13.34 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

Therefore, the sanction of this kerb trade is the honesty among thieves. There is some such thing as honesty among thieves so that all people who disregard the Forward Market rules gather together and there is some honesty among themselves. Each one sees that it is a matter of his honour to see that that void or illegal contract is honoured properly. Otherwise he is thrown out of kerb trading. So, there also, these amendments have limited efficacy. Also the next day the kerb contracts are entered in the regular books of account, so that the danger of detection is there only for a few hours, from night till morning. Therefore, it is very difficult to curb it. Certainly, so far as gambling is concerned, it is possible to curb it to a certain extent.

I welcome the provision with regard to the registration of associations. It is very necessary. I am surprised that this was not there before. It will help to bring more order and introduce uniformity among the various associations and, in the rules and regulations governing them; and that is a thing which is desirable.

The Commission is proposed to be vested with the powers of a civil court. To an extent it is inevitable. I think the powers of the civil court must be given to the Commission if the Commission is to discharge its functions mentioned in section 4. But, I think, that before exercising these functions

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

either as a matter of administrative practice or as a matter of directive from the Central Government, it should be made clear to the Commission that while it calls for any information or exercises any powers regarding seizure of books of account of any member of a recognised association, there should be some complaint before the Commission or some sort of information on which the Commission feels that a *prima facie* case has been made out for looking into the books of account of the particular member. I do not desire, on the one hand, that members of recognised associations to be completely immune from this type of procedure. At the same time, I do not desire that the Commission should go about having a roving inspection, which, I am sure, they will not. But some such directive from the Central Government would be necessary that this provision should be resorted to only where a *prima facie* case has been made out or the violation of any of the rules or by laws of the Associations by a member is strongly suspected.

Coming to the question of punishment, the hon. Minister, out of sheer desperation, is proposing certain minimum punishment. I for one have still to see how social reform can be introduced this way. We have got in Bombay the Prohibition Act. Very severe punishments are prescribed and the minimum sentence is prescribed Still the process of illicit distillation goes on merrily. It has not got the slightest effect; and it becomes very difficult to control, merely by severe penalties, a malpractice which has been so long in existence.

I am of the view that, on the whole, though this Bill will not achieve the purpose of curbing excessive speculation, still it is a necessary step and a step in the right direction. Therefore, we have to place it on the statute-book and amend the Forward Contracts Act as best as we can. I definitely say that it will not prevent kerb trading; it will not prevent excessive speculation and the various suggestions which the hon. Minister has made and to which my hon. friend Shri Morarka referred, are suggestions which have a limited use.

Take, for instance, the question of asking for bigger margins. It has got its own limitations. Without materially obstructing legitimate trading, you cannot insist upon higher and higher margins indefinitely. They also have got a limited use. Ultimately, it will depend upon how far the associations themselves are vigilant and how far the Commission itself is vigilant in suppressing such speculative activities.

I say, though I am convinced that the Bill may not materially assist in remedying the mischiefs it has sought to remedy, still it is a step in the right direction, though a step not coming up to our fullest expectations. I think it is one which we must welcome in the interest of seeing that there is the development of a healthy Forward Contracts market which, I feel, is an essential component of our present day economy.

Shri Morarka: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am speaking on this Bill with a certain amount of handicap because I thought that this Bill, as it was originally proposed, should go to the Select Committee. I hoped that when it went the Select Committee, we would consider it more carefully and more leisurely and would be able to bring to the notice of the Minister the various points that we wanted to urge. But, as the hon. Minister said in his opening speech that there is a certain amount of urgency about this measure created by certain forward markets in Calcutta and elsewhere, the idea of a Select Committee had to be given up and this Bill has to be passed here and now.

I heard two speeches, one from a communist Member and another from Shri Guha. The first speech left an impression on me that the hon. Member opposed the very idea of the existence of forward markets. The other two hon. Members who spoke opposed the idea of speculation and excessive speculation. I am one with the hon. Member who opposes the idea of excessive speculation because excessive speculation always degenerates into gambling. But one cannot deny that the existence of forward markets and legitimate speculation is necessary and vital for the health of any economy. Many orthodox economists have justified the existence of speculation and one of them has defined speculation as a struggle of intelligence against chances. According to him, an element of speculation is necessary not only in the interest of stabilising the prices but also for increasing and promoting production. I may be permitted to quote a small passage from this book—Principles of Economics by Alfred Marshall:

> "It has been well observed that a speculator, who, without manipulating prices by false intelligence or otherwise, anticipates the future correctly; and who makes his gains by shrewd purchases and sales on the Stock Exchange or in Produce Markets, generally renders a public service by pushing forward production where it is wanted, and repressing it where it is not: but that a speculator in land in an old country can render no such public service, because the stock of land is fixed. At the best he can prevent a site with great possibilities from being devoted to inferior uses in consequence of the haste, ignorance or impecuniosity of those in control of it."

On page 719, it says again:

> "It is true that many of the largest fortunes are made by speculation rather than by trully constructive work: and much of this speculation is associated with anti-social strategy, and even with evil manipulation of the sources from which ordinary investors derive their guidance. A remedy is not easy, and may never be perfect. Hasty attempts to control speculation by simple enactments have invariably proved either futile or mischievous: but this is one of those matters in which the rapidly increasing force of economic studies may be expected to render great service to the world in the course of this century."

Mr. Chairman: What do the modern economists say?

Shri Morarka: Even the modern economists agree on this point that speculation is necessary but it must be controlled and one of the methods of control is the Forward Market Control Act. The other says that hasty attempts are futile: he did not say any attempts would be futile.

My purpose is to show that speculation by itself is not bad. Any type of forward trading is bound to have an element of speculation. Take for instance the stock exchange. The total number of shares of a company at any given time is limited. It is not as if it depends upon future production or any such thing or like the cotton crop or jute crop or other products. Even though the total number of shares is limited, still there is such a volume of transaction that the shares purchased and sold in these stock exchanges are much more than the total number of shares issued by the company and even then it has the legal recognition not only of the association but also of the Government. Why? Because, after all it is by the interaction of demand and supply that the real price is determined, if you leave aside contingencies and emergencies in which they are controlled by the Government. Ordinarily, price is to be left to be determined by the laws of demand and supply. The hon. Minister in his

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opening speech made a very good case as to why these forward markets are necessary and he gave two reasons: for the producers to be able to market their products within a short time and yet get a reasonable price and also for the industrialist who could have proper and planned production. The term 'hedging' has been used. It is not only permissible; it is essential as every industry has to plan production ahead. If you want to sell your cloth today you can make calculations only if you are in a position to purchase cotton. You can ensure your profit or loss only if you purchase your raw materials for producing the goods. So, the definition of 'hedging' has been very well known: future sales against present purchase or future purchases against present sales. This is a very well known policy in any free economic society and I do not think that anybody can seriously suggest that the existence of forward markets can be detrimental to the national economy or for the fulfilment of the Third Plan. The hon. Member Shri Nayar's reference to the Third Plan was a little misconceived. Stabilisation of prices is one thing and the rigid fixation of price for the entire period is another thing. I think you can fix the price in a rigid manner only if the commodity is in existence and the supply and demand position is known. You cannot anticipate production and fix the price at a fixed level. In such an event, the producer would suffer, production would suffer and I do not know who would benefit.

I will now say a word about kerb trading. My hon. friend, Shri Bharucha mentioned about this. I agree largely with what he said. It is very difficult to check this kerb trading. What is this kerb trading? Let us understand this. Any transaction done outside the official hours and outside the official hall—ring—is called kerb trading. Formerly, when the hall was closed members were pushed out and they came to the foot path and they used to do these transactions on the foot path and therefore, it was called kerb trading. That was the traditional method but now this trading takes place even at midnight over the telephone between one broker and another. Shri Bharucha pointed out that they entered these transactions in the regular books as if these transactions had taken places in the next day. No amount of law can prevent this kind of a trade. But where is the necessity to prevent it? Every day in the *Times of India* and other newspapers we have a special box giving 'kerb rates'. These rates are officially quoted and they become the guiding rates for the next day's operations. But here too the forces of supply and demand do not cease to work; they work even during the night time. The prices fluctuate even when the official ring remains closed and the next day the transactions start on that price. These transactions are unofficial. While these are against the rules or bye-laws of the association or against the wishes of the Forward Markets Commission, still they take place every day. While I am not in favour of encouraging any such thing, I personally do not see how any great harm could be done by this kerb trading. The only risk in the kerb trading is that any party to a transaction can say that the transaction is not binding on him, and if that party says so the other party cannot compel. As my hon. friend Shri Bharucha, again, rightly put it, after all it is a question of confidence or faith between one member and another and as long as they have got confidence and they trust one another if they enter into that type of transactions they are welcome to do it.

There are two points, in particular, in this Bill to which I would like to refer, and I would request the hon. Minister to consider them. This Bill has come, as I said in the beginning, perhaps as a result of the experience which the Forward Markets Commission and other Government machi-

neries have got. So far so good. In clause 13 which purports to introduce a new section in the Forward Contracts Act it is said—I am referring to 12B—

> "12B. (1) If, in the interest of trade or in the public interest, the Commission considers it necessary to suspend a member from his membership of any recognised association or to prohibit such member from entering into any forward contract for the sale or purchase in his own name or through another member of a recognised association of any goods or class of goods, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or in the rules or bye-laws of a recognised association, the Commission may, after giving an opportunity to the member concerned of being heard, by order suspend his membership of any association or prohibit him from entering into any such contract."

Sub-section (3), to which my main objection relates, says:

> "(3) No order made under sub-section (1) in respect of any member of a recognised association shall affect the validity of any forward contract entered into or made by, with or through such member on or before the date of such order and remaining to be performed on or after the said date; but the Commission may make such provision as it deems fit in such order or in any subsequent order for the closing out of any such forward contract."

Now, Sir, here the Commission is taking power not only to suspend a member, if it is deemed necessary in the public interest, but to close the outstanding business of that particular member at any price or on any terms which the Commission considers proper and fair. My point is this. After all, a member does business mostly on behalf of others, on behalf of outsiders. For some activity or the other of that member the member is suspended for any length of time not exceeding three years. That is a punishment to the member. So far as his outstanding business is concerned, you want to close his business, you want to square it off compulsorily. At that time, my point is, you must give a chance to the member either to transfer his business to any other member or do some such thing. If you want to close the business, I suggest that you do it in consultation with the Board of Directors of that association, because the Board of Directors of the association is always a responsible body mostly elected. There are also Government representatives on the Board, and they would not act in an arbitrary manner. I think, Sir, in the interest of the Commission itself they must accept this position, either in the Act itself or by any rules or regulations, that before they close or square up the business of a suspended member they shall do so in consultation with the elected Board of the association. That will be a safeguard not only for the member and the other customers but also for the Commission itself. The Commission can insulate itself from public criticism of arbitrary action if the Commission can take the elected members of the association into confidence before giving their verdict. I hope the hon. Minister will give his consideration to this matter and see whether in the Bill itself or through some procedural means he would be able to tell the Commission to consult the elected members of the Board before the business is closed.

My next point is with regard to clauses 17, 18 and 19. In these three clauses we are prescribing the quantum of punishment. What we are saying is, if a person commits an offence he is to be sentenced to a term of imprisonment compulsorily by a court. If the offence is a first offence it is said that he may be sentenced either to imprisonment or to fine or both, but if the offence is a second offence we are compelling the courts to sentence that person to a term of imprisonment. Not only that, we go a step further and

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say that so far as the fine is concerned it shall not be less than Rs. 1,000 and so far as the imprisonment is concerned it shall not be for a period less than one month unless the reasons are recorded in writing as to why it should be for a lesser period. My point is very simple. If you think that the offences are serious and require drastic remedies, you provide for bigger penalties, provide bigger fines and bigger terms of imprisonment or, if you like, provide both. But leave the discretion to the court. After all, that independent authority must be able to say what quantum of punishment would meet the ends of justice. Do not compel a judge to send a man to jail. The first offence or even the second offence may be very technical offences. If the offences are serious, if the offences are heinous, certainly the court would send the persons concerned to jail, but in case the offences are only of a technical nature surely you do not want that person also to go to jail merely because he has committed some technical offences. But if the provisions are allowed to remain as they are in the Bill, even if the court is not inclined to send a person to jail the court shall be duty bound to send him to jail for a certain period—it may be for a short period.

Sir, you know, recently we passed the Companies (Amendment) Bill. You also know that some hon. Members made a fervent appeal and made a complaint that there was a judicial leniency shown in many cases, because in some cases the courts had fined only five naye paise, ten naye paise and amounts like that. So the Company Law Administration and some hon. Members here made a grievance that such judicial leniency has helped the offenders to commit offences and get away with them. Even in spite of that the main principle recognised was, that after all, these offences are of a commercial nature and they have to be distinguished from other offences. But here, in the peculiar circumstances of our economy, Sir, if we want some deterrent punishments to be provided, by all means provide for imprisonment also, but leave it to the judges to decide whether in a particular case the sentence should be actual imprisonment or fine or both. If you are not satisfied with the first judgment, with the punishment given by the lower court, by all means go to the High Court or even to the Supreme Court as the other party is entitled to go. If all the courts feel that the punishment given is adequate and a mere imposition of fine would meet the ends of justice I do not think the Forward Markets Commission or the Government should become so vindictive as to send a person to jail. So, I feel and I do hope that the hon. Minister would consider this point. I do not want to plead for offenders, and I do not want to say that they should be let off lightly. I am only raising this as a question of principle: whether you must pass a law circumscribing the rights of the judges and the jurists before whom these offences are tried. Can they say to the judges, "If you find a person guilty, you shall be bound to send him to jail, and you will have no discretion in the matter"?

14 hrs.

In this connection, I have been reading the annual report of the Forward Markets Commission. Here, I have a suggestion to make. I have got this report for the year 1958. This report was received by the Library on the 16th May, 1960. I think it is a little ante-dated. We must have some up-to-date reports so that one can intelligently apply one's mind and make criticisms in support or in opposition to the measures.

Mr. Chairman: You have got the 1959 report.

Shri Morarka: it is not available in the Library. Anyway, this is the latest one which is available to Mem-

bers. In chapter VI of the report, at page 54, they have dealt with the prevention of illegal forward trading which is in contravention of sections 15, 17 and 19 of the Act. I think my hon. friend Shri Guha—he is not here at present—was complaining that there is no mention made in the report about these things. The mention is made there. If one reads through paragraph 200 of the report, one will come to the conclusion that the situation, as pointed out by the Forward Markets Commission, is not alarming. I may be allowed to read only one passage for the information of the House, and that point, according to me, is the most serious one in the report. It says:

> "At Calcutta it was reported that forward trading in jute and jute goods was conducted in the guise of ready delivery contracts under the auspices of the Indian Forward and Futures Market Association Limited, Calcutta. At the instance of the Commission, the Calcutta Police in April, 1958 raided more than 40 places including the premises of the concerned Association, and arrested about 110 persons. The Commission prepared a scrutiny report based on the seized documents and forwarded it to the investigating authorities. The Government of West Bengal appointed a special Advocate to handle the prosecutions. Accordingly, 4 cases were registered affecting nearly 160 persons. Though the cases were still pending before the trial Courts, the large scale apprehension of persons and the launching of prosecutions had the desired effect and it may be reasonably expected that illegal forward trading in raw jute and jute products would have been greatly minimised, if not completely eradicated."

Shri Kanungo: Those expectations have not come true.

Shri Morarka: I agree; I bow down to the latest knowledge of the hon. Minister. It may be that the expectations have not materialised. But what I am saying is, a recent happening here or there on a certain scale may justify our re-writing the law, but should we re-write it in such a way and make the law so rigorous so as to take away the discretion of the judiciary and impose an obligation on them to send a person to jail? I am not pleading for persons who are offenders and who really commit heinous offences. Let them be punished. But why write a law in such a way that the judge would be compelled to send a man to jail? I think, after all, you should look upon these offences slightly differently from the other offences which are of a serious nature where imprisonment is mandatory and compulsory. For example, waging war against the country, subversive activities, etc.

Shri Warior (Trichur): This is the worst form of subversive activity. (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarka: The attempt to overthrow the Government is one thing. Also, it is an offence when a person tries to make illegal profit and tries to by-pass a law or tries to harm the economy. If all these things are done, certainly, the court will say what is to be done and my hon. friends need not fear about it. I am not saying that there should be no sentence of imprisonment. But do not think that the judges are blind. The judges would weigh all these things and they will take into consideration whether a person's activities were really subversive or not, and whether they are anti-social or not. If the judge comes to the conclusion that the activities were anti-social, the provision for imprisonment is there. He will send the person to jail, by awarding him a sentence of imprisonment. But do not tie his hand and do not compel him to send a person to jail by awarding the person a sentence of imprisonment. Whether the activity is anti-socia or not, merely because he has committed a technical offence—

Shri Warior: Why is it 'technical'?

Shri Morarka: You will kindly see what are the offences for which a person would be bound to be sent to jail. I do not know whether my hon. friend Shri Warior who showed an enthusiasm has read those clauses in question. If you will bear with me for a few minutes, I shall refer to page 8 of the Bill, clause 17, where the offences have been enumerated. The offences are enumarated in section 20, sub-sections (a) to (e); and sub-section (ii) says:

> "for a second or subsequent offence under clause (d), or under clause (3) [other than an offence in respect of a contravention of th provisions of sub-section (4) of section 15] with imprisonm nt . . ." etc.

So offences committeed under clauses (d) and (e) would entail compulsory imprisonment. What are these clauses? Clause (d) says as follows:

> "organises, or assists in organising, or is a member of, any association in contravention of the provisions contained in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 18;"

Pausing here for a moment, if a person who organises or assists in contravention of section 18, is that offence so severe that a man must compulsorily be sent to jail?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The association may be declared illegal afterwards.

Shri Morarka: It may be declared illegal at any time. But merely because a person is a member—and he may not be a member knowingly,—and after all he may be a technical member. My hon. friend asked me why I used the word 'technical.' Suppose the man's name is on the register when the documents are seized, and he has paid his subscription only for one year, that is, at the beginning of year. Yet, his name appears on the register, and so, technically he would be a member and he might have committed that offence. But surely, I do not think anyone would want him to go to jail for that.

Shri Warior: This is the second offence; not the first offence. For the second offence only, imprisonment is compulsory. You know that immediately after the war and even during the war, when many commodities were in short supply, there was anti-hoarding and other laws passed. In some of those Acts the same provision was made, namely, that a person shall be sentenced to imprisonment. But what happenced was, the civil supplies department requires the persons to submit a weekly return of all the stocks they had, and if some of the citizens by mistake—not by intention or design—forgot to send the return on the day, say, Monday, and instead they sent the return on Tuesday or Wednesday, technically, those persons committed an offence and the matter went to court. The magistrate was helpless and he sentenced those persons to a term of imprisonment or sometimes the punishment was an imprisonment till the court rises, or simple imprisonment and so on. But here, let us see what is contained in the proviso at page 9 of the Bill. We go a step further and say:

> "provided that in the absence of special reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the court, the imprisonment shall be not less than one month ."

So, not only do you say that there will be a sentence of imprisonment but you also say that the imprisonment shall not be less than such and such a period. I have looked into the Indian Penal Code to find out whether there is a parallel provision even for more heinous crimes.

An hon. Member: What about corruption?

Shri Morarka: It may be so so far as corruption is concerned. I am only speaking about an offence which is a commercial one. There are offences against morality, offences against Government, offences against the State, offences against property, etc. It is nobody's case here that you should not provide for the penalty of imprisonment. By all means provide it, but must it be compulsory? Must you take away the discretion of the judiciary?

Shri A. C. Guha: There is discretion left to the judiciary.

Shri Morarka: It is only in the case of the first offence.

Mr. Chairman: In the second and subsequent offences also, it is there.

Shri Morarka: If that is the intention, I have nothing more to say; It reads as follows:

> "for a second or subsequent offences under clause (d), or under clause (e) [other than an offence in respect of a contravention of the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 15] with imprisonment which may extend to one year and also with fine"—

The minimum fine is Rs. 1000; there is no maximum limit.

> "provided that in the absence of special reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the court, the imprisonment shall be not less than one month and the fine shall be not less than one thousand rupees."

So, the imprisonment shall not be less than one month.

Shri A. C. Guha: For special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, the judge may give a lesser sentence.

Shri Morarka: It may be less, but imprisonment is necessary.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is necessary.

Shri Morarka: There is no escape from imprisonment. Imprisonment will have to be given. The only thing is, for special reasons, they may give less than one month.

If these provisions are considered necessary in the larger interest of the society and the country, the Minister can have them. But let him at least provide some safety valve, as provided in the Company Law, *viz.*, for awarding imprisonment, it must be proved that the offence was committed wilfully, deliberately, in spite of warning, etc. I hope the hon. Minister will consider what I have submitted and do something by providing some safety clause, to check the arbitrary exercise of the power by the executive

Shri Warior: In this debate, I would like to commend the very same arguments which Shri Nayar had advanced, not precisely because all those arguments are accepted by me. The circumstances in which this amending Bill has come warrant such a thing. I submit for the consideration of the Minister that many things have changed in recent years. The parent Act was passed in 1952; in 1953 there was an amendment and in 1957 also there was an amendment. With all these amendments before us and with the annual reports of the Commission, we can safely say that the Act as it is will not be effective enough to curb what should be curbed. The very ideology, aim and objective of the nation have changed practically. Day by day, we are experiencing more and more difficulties in our economy.

I for one never accept that market economy will be regulating the price or for that matter even the futures trading. Rather it is the other way about. Futures trading is regulating the market economy in India. I can understand futures trading in a developing economy. The Minister has been saying about developed countries. That is understandable, because there the production itself is organised. But here production

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is unorganised and marketing is organised; so, naturally the contradiction is there. What Shri Morarka has been saying is all misleading.

I have gone through this futures trading; for 4 years I was in the market. I know what happens in regard to the plantations, for example.

An hon. Member: In what capacity?

Shri Warior: As an accountant. The element of speculation, etc. is all misleading, because that element of speculation is also controlled. When I was in the rubber market for instance, in the post-war years, it was fetching about Rs. 3. The rubber market then came down to 1 anna 3 pies, not all of a sudden, but gradually. The bulls and bears are active and in spite of that, the market was coming down very regularly. I have not seen any instance of anybody collapsing in the market. But is that the state of affairs in the Bombay or Calcutta or Cochin markets? I can show any number of millionaires even in Cochin. I had the experience of one Bombay seth dealing in pepper. All of a sudden he collapsed and he is now doing some *idli* work in some hotel. We do not see such an instance in an organised developing economy. I can understand about New York, London and even Singapore, but not such a thing in our economy. That is why I am supporting Shri Nayar and not because forward markets will do all the havoc.

For instance, in hedging he can do that. When a purchase is made and sale is made, if the position is not too long or too short, he can do that. Even switching to some extent, he can do, but not this sort of wild anarchic state of affairs in the market, which sabotages the entire economy of our State.

If there is any sense in the framers of this draft Plan, if you attribute some wisdom to them, and if this is for public consumption, it should be realised that this forward contract sort or thing which is existing in our country militates against the very grain of the policy statement here. How can you stabilise the market? The Minister was referring to the law of supply and demand and other old, worn-out, mo.h-eaten theories. Supply and demand never contrrolled the market. The market is controlled today by much more stronger powers and elements. I have flagged so many things here to quote regarding the market trends in India. When the supply is short and the demand is much more, does the market rise? Never. If supply is much less and demand is much more, does the market rise? Never. I can quote instance after instance to show that it never rises like that. There are much more powerful elements which control the market. Now, if you look into the whole year, you will see that in the very same month of delivery the difference ranges from Rs. 1 to 50.

Shri Kanungo: Rs. 1 to 50? Where?

Shri Warior: Rs. 70 even, and that is shown in the market report. Now the entire economy is developing in a particular pattern, in a planned way. When we talk of planned economy we should not allow this. Otherwise, I have no objection to whatever these people may do; and they will do whatever they like. But when we have accepted a planned economy, that necessitates some control. If that control comes in, somebody argues against it in a legalistic way and somebody in a realistic way and it results in confusion.

An hon. Member: What is your way?

Shri Warior: My way is a very realistic way.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: You want the entire thing to be repealed.

Shri Warior: Yes. Now, I will take only two points from the Report of the Forward Markets Commission. Firstly, what has been the effect of this forward trading on the price structure in India? The 1955 Report says:

> "The utility of regulation of futures trading under the auspices of a recognized association depends upon the prevention of illegal futures trading. The problem of prevention still remains to be tackled effectively."

Having said so in the 1955 Report—mind you, in the 1955 Report, not in the 1958 Report—it gives a long tale of unending pathos of how the illegal market is going on. It is a long report, and before I come to "market conditions" I will quote a few sentences from this Report. Para 90 of the Report says:

> "Option business is prohibited under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act. The business has been rampant particularly in the cotton futures market at Bombay."

Here we are talking of prohibition but there it is rampant. Then para 91 says:

> "An important reanson for this misuse of the contracts in cotton was the inadequacy of the futures contract in providing proper hedging facilities in all the varieties of cotton."

I do not know what is meant by this. Usually, in the advanced countries, as far as I know hedging or switching of the tender market is confined only to the best qualities, that is, the most superior quality; not all qualities are allowed for hedging or switching in the tender market. They specify the commodities in which there can be tender market and there is standardisation of both quality and quantity.

If these preliminary things are attended to, then naturally there is no sense in saying that proper hedging facilities or switching facilities should be provided for all varieties of cotton. If all varieties of cotton are coming into the tender market, the condition of the tender market will become anarchic. No other country does it. I do not know of any other country with a developing economy which has permitted it. But here it is done, and I have reason to believe that this seems to be a recommendation coming out of experience. I will come to that also, because I have made a thorough study of this report. I know every inch of that.

Similarly, para 112 of the 1956 Report says on page 49:

> "The principal commodity in which futures trading was illegally conducted in the guise of trading in some other free commodity was gram."

Now foodgrains are banned from futures market. So, they have taken to grams. From Bombay cotton they have shifted to Bhatinda, Ganganagar and Ludhiana, places in Punjab and they are dealing in foodgrains. There is a cry that the foodgrains market must be controlled and the price structure must be controlled. At the same time, these people are doing it. How are they doing it? There are some commodities like gram or peas. They have the same price. So, they put in the record all this gram as peas and then they do it. What is the effect The contract is for gram the price is that of gram, the delivery is gram but the records are of peas. This is the 1956 discovery. Of course, the 1956 Report refers to rubber trading also.

Shri Morarka was speaking here and he wanted to show it is a very innocent thing. He referred to the practices they are adhering to and said it is a very innocent thing, and added "What is there? It is not anti-social, anti-national or anti-economic and not at all heinous." But what does the Report say? The 1957 report says on page 74, para 211:

> "Of special concern to the Commission this year, however, was

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the problem of illegal trading in wheat and gram."

In the 1958 Report it was reported that forward trading in jute goods was conducted under the guise of ready delivery contracts under the auspices of the Indian Forwards and Futures Market Association, Calcutta. If this discovery had not been made, I am quite sure that this business house will be the most respectable business house in the world. Unluckily or unfortunately, this was discovered and now, perhaps, they have been blacklisted.

So this is what the reports from 1955 to 1958—the latest Report available in the library is that of 1958—say. And I may say here that I have picked the report only at random. There are many other discoveries also like kerb. Shri Morarka was referring to kerb. Shri Bharucha also said it is an innocent thing. After office hours they do it. Why should they do it?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Because they find it very easy.

Shri Warior: They find it very easy to disturb the market the next morning. That is the reason. Even at midnight they may be doing it. At midnight when thieves are awake, these people are also awake.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It is to their advantage.

Shri Warior: Yes, and to our disadvantage. But my feeling is that they are not so innocent as they are innocent-looking.

Now I will come to the market conditions. Para 43 of the 1955 Report says:

> "The average price of the contract which was about Rs. 620—640 in September and October respectively rose to about Rs. 680 in November and Rs. 720 in December. The average price in December was about Rs. 70 higher than the price of the February 1955 contract in December 1954 (after making adjustment for the change in the basis of the contract)."

How much is the difference? Rs. 70 on the same month delivery contract. Does this mean stability? Does this mean even ordinary or normal fluctuation? Is that not violent fluctuation enough? This is how the market is tossing, and there are reasons for it, I know. The Forward Markets Commission puts in certain reasons. Do you want to hear them? There was some political instability in Indonesia, there were huge floods in Punjab and, probably, also the Presidential election in the United States! So, the Indian forward market must be tossed by the bulls from Rs. 620 to Rs. 770|-. That is the result. Because there was a Kennedy coming against a Nixon we have to put our market in the hands of the bulls of Bombay, thereby disturbing the entire economy of the country. How many workers are thrown out of employment? Thousands of our workers in the handloom industry do not get any yarn because of the instability in the market. Government itself found it very difficult to control the prices of cloth. Questions were asked about it in this House. Even in today's *Statesman*.....

Shri Kanungo: May I interrupt the hon. Member? There is no hedge trading in cotton goods.

Shri Warior: Not in cotton goods. But cotton is put into the mills and made into yarn and then woven. That is how cloth comes. Cloth does not come from the cotton plants.

Then there is the pepper market. The pepper market is entirely controlled by one big firm in Cochin, a European firm. It is a continental

firm. At one time—it is in our debates—they quoted 120 cents to the sellers of the produce in Cochin, when the actual quotation from New York was 180 cents. Only one man by name Pothan Joseph resisted that while stocks of pepper were cornered at 120 cents. He cornered all the produce of the year and made lakhs. The one man who resisted that also made some Rs. 8 lakhs out of that. But not a single cent out of this has gone to the producer of pepper. If you analyse the market reports you will find that pepper is always down in January and February, because that is the harvesting season. Again in May, June and July, the lean months of the monsoon, it shoots up. Pepper is sold sometimes at Rs. 4,000 per candy.

If you will permit me I would like to quote certain figures from the Bulletin of Agricultural Prices, published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. For example the price of a certain commodity for one quintal on 14th October, 1960 it was Rs. 77.55. The Bombay rates were Rs. 73.50 and Rs. 82.88 respectively. This is not a quinquennial report. It is only a monthly report and within one month the price ranges are from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8. On account of this wide fluctuation, our commodities do not get a good reception in foreign markets.

Now what is the effect of all this? All the profits whether in a rising market or a slum market, whether there is a boom or a recession, goes to the middlemen. India is a country of middlemen. Everything is in their hands; even the economy is in their hands. Between the producer and the consumer there is a whole range of people. They take all the cream of profit from the economy, and the producing class is left to the tender mercies of these sharks of the market. It is speculation of the most rabid and rampant type that is going on.

I have given notice of certain amendments to give deterrent punishments and if the Government is willing to accept them, I think they will go to some xetent in curbing these activities.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I have to disagree with the hon. Minister's robust optimism. Human nature being what it is, we cannot expect that a time will come when this Act will be eliminated altogether from the statute book. We have seen the working of this Act for the last eight years. There has been one amendment and they have now come forward with a second amendment We have to expect such moves from the Government for some time more, because loopholes wherever they come to notice should be plugged.

Mr. Morarka was magnificently obsessed over the penal provisions of this measure. The scheme of the measure is such that they have provided two ways. For the first offence they have prescribed a minimum of not less than Rs. 1000, or imprisonment which may extend to one year. For the second or subsequent offence they have prescribed a imprisonment which may extend to one year and also a fine. It should be logically so. It has also been provided that in the absence of special reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgement of the court, the imprisonment shall be not less than one month and the fine shall be not less than one thousand rupees. According to him whether they give reasons or no reasons the discreption for imprisonment must be left to the Court. It is no use putting a man into jail. He may probably pay a fine of even Rs. 5,000, but not undergo a day's imprisonment or even till the rising of the court.

But inspite of our having penal provisions, human ingenuity is such that they can always find a way out. There will be no second offence at all, for this reason that one has to lose his liberty and as such they will

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy.]

square it up before the second offence is booked for trial.

From the financial memorandum attached to the Bill I find that a sum of Rs. 50,000 may have to be spent for the appointment of a fourth Member and so on. With three Members on the Commission they were able to do that much. I do not know whether they are going to do much more by having another Member. Whatever it may be, the House must be given some idea as to the pay of the staff which they propose to employ, the UDCs, the LDCs, etc. These must be given in the financial memorandum which I find totally missing. I am sure the Minister would be able to throw some light on this aspect.

I wish to say a word about clause 3. In sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of section 2 of the principal Act the words are "and it is subject to such conditions relating to its transferability as the Central Government may by notification specify in this behalf."

The definition clause as it stands today is that a transferable specific delivery contract is approved. But now they want to put certain conditions as to the ransferability of such contracts. A man who has got a right over certain property can always exercise that right by transferring it to anybody. This is a fundamental right. But still I find that in the Constitution one of the articles about fundamental rights says that they can put reasonable restrictions on the exercise of our fundamental right. But we have to see whether the conditions which they are now having in their mind relating to transferability are reasonable or not. Therefore when we are delegating the right to the Central Government we have to see that they do not in any way violate or infringe upon the fundamental rights while putting conditions as regards transferability. This is with regard to that aspect of the question. I am only going by the provision in the Act thinking that something might be done at the time of second reading.

I find that the Commission shall, in the performance of its functions, have all the powers of a civil court under the Code or Civil Procedure of 1908 while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely—then they enumerate those. We are giving the Commission jurisdiction over the whole territory of India. I am happy that Jammu and Kashmir is also contemplated to be brought under its jurisdiction by this amendment Bill. To that extent I am happy because there should be no discrimination in applying the principles of this Act. What I am not able to understand is that having given them the power under the Code of Civil Procedure, here it is stated that the case has to be filed not where the defendant resides or where the cause of action arise. but where the Commission holds its office. They are being controlled by the Code of Civil Procedure, but I do not find this in the Code of Civil Procedure. There I find that the case has to be filed where the cause of action arose or where the defendant resides. The Commission's writ extends to the whole of Indian territorry. I agree that it is a nice thing. But when you apply the Code of Civil Procedure and ask the man who is away from the jurisdiction to come and give evidence or to get himself tried by the Commission, I think you are doing something wrong. This has to be looked into. Having conceded that the Code of Civil Procedure would be applicable in this case, as the Code of Civil Procedure definitely says that a petitioner or defendant should be tried only in a place where he resides.....

Mr. Chairman: The Code of Civil Procedure is applied only to a limited extent. Several orders of the Code of Civil Procedure are made applicable, not section 20.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Here the explanation says:

> "For the purposes of enforcing the attendence of witnesses, the local limits of the Commission's jurisdiction shall be the limits of the territory of India."

That is with regard to the attendence of witnesses. But there is no other procedure or proceeding except examining the witnesses. After examining the witnesses they have to give decision. There is no other extra procedure or proceedings in the court except taking things on evidence. The moment you take evidence, you call him and subject him to a trial, he becomes the counter-petitioner and not exactly a defendant or an accused. The moment you take him to be a counter-petitioner, the Commission must move to the place where he resides and not where the Commission holds it office. I only ask you to examine the question from that angle. I wish I am wrong. But I wanted to bring this to the notice of the Government. But what I say is correct. After taking certain evidence if the Commission finds that there is something wrong they can institute criminal proceedings and forward the case to the magistrate having jurisdiction. So far as the question of criminal proceedings is concerned, they are governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure which means that the case will be tried where the offence is committed and not where a person resides. I might commit an affence and I may be tried here. I cannot claim that my residence is somewhere alse. But so far as the civil aspect is concerned, they must take the evidence where the counter-petitioner or the respondent resides. When you have conceded that it will be tried by magistrate having jurisdiction over the accused because the reference is under section 482 of the Indian Penal Code, we must also extend the same formula and the same reason with regard to the Civil Procedure Code. But this is only for bringing to the notice of the Government whether they should do anything here.

Again, I find that the Commission has to discharge functions in two capacities. It has to function not only as a judge but also as a prosecutor because it is the Commission only which wants some information to be supplied to it and if the information supplied to it in any way infringes the provisions of this Act, they will be hauled up. So they put forth the case and happen to sit on that. This aspect I do not like. I only want that just as they send the whole file to the magistrate for trial, when an offence is committed according to the other provisions of the Act they must put up their case and send the file to the judge who has got jurisdiction over it instead of they themselves trying it.

About the new chapter which they have included about registered associations, that is, Chapter IIIA, I will make one small observation. That aspect has also been referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Guha. A recognised association will have to be registered to carry on trade in the forward market. But I shall first read clause 14A, sub-clause 3(b), which says:

> "to require a recognised association in existence at such commencement to make an application under sub-section (2); and every such assocation shall, as soon as may be after such commencement, be granted free of cost by the Commission a certificate of registration."

There is no option. The moment they file an application for registration it shall be granted. There is no question of a refusal. But subsequent to this in section 14B I find this provision, namely,—

> "On receipt of an application under section 14A, the Commission, after making such enquiry as it considers necessary in this behalf, may by order in writing

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy.]

grant a certificate of registration or refuse to grant it:"

I say they have no right to refuse it because earlier they have made a provision to make it absolute. The association is a recognised association. It is only for the purpose of tabulation and for informing the Commission as to how many registered associations are there that the provision has been made. The moment the provision is made it is a mere formality. It is merely filing an application for getting it registered as an association. It must *ipso facto* be granted without anything. It is an absolute right given to the petitioner. But I find from clause 14B that what was given by the left hand is taken away by the right hand or *vice versa*. Clause 14B, says that after making enquiry they can refuse. They have no right to refuse. I feel that they will be put to difficulty if they have such defective drafting. This much only with regard to the provisions of the Bill.

Now I shall go to the general principles of this Act. The Forward Contracts Act postulates that something has to be done beforehand, before actually the transfer of goods takes place. There is bound to be some element of speculation. Ordinarily we can expect or anticipate something. Something else is for our benefit. But when we expect something by way of speculation as one of self-aggrandisement jeopardising the general economy this has to be objected to. To that extent I agree. But how can you avoid speculation? Speculation I do not think is there. What they are now doing is regulating speculation. While regulating speculation you are also now trying to speculate over the regulation. For this reason we are now imagining a great deal as what all possible things might be adopted by the associations and what all things they can invent by their ingenuity. The Commission supplies this information or from the previous experience we have gathered some aspects and accordingly we do it. But we do it not knowing that the moment we get it into the regulations, you will find that new things will come in and crop up which have not been practised. These things are not foreseeable at this distance of time. They do it with the best of intentions, for the sake of economy, for the sake of the country, for the sake of planned economy. Hon. friends who have spoken before me have been very eloquent over that, forgetting for a moment that the whole human set up in the country is such. The only thing is that they have been cataloguing the several commodities over which there is regulation, and there is free speculation also.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I know there is only one more member to speak. By this interruption I have lost the trend.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude.

Some hon. Members: There are many Members to speak.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Well, Sir, I resume my seat

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Sir, the the Bill deals with a very important aspect of our economic life. If we just compare the labour, time, attention that this House bestowed when we passed the original Act, one comes to the irresistible conclusion that we are not doing justice to this Amending Bill. This is a time when we should have taken stock of the working of the entire Act for the last 8 years or so and the various reports of the Commission which are as many as 22: may be more.

As to the various aspects that this Bill deals with, let us first take this basic point, namely, to what extent we can regulate forward markets.

Some of our friends are very optimistic. Rather they raise the demand that we should control it in such a way that there is no need for this Act. The hon. Mover was also very optimistic. But, the economic structure that we have adopted for ourselves, is a mixed economy of allowing the private sector to play its part. Added to it, we have taken to planned economy. We have got the Plans. I think, therefore, forward contracts would always remain. To say that a time would come when the private sector will be working, that the planned economy will go on and yet there will be no forward contracts, will not be true. The point is whether there will be forward contracts without a speculative tendency. The speculative tendency would be there in every contract, even non-forward, even in ready contracts. The point is, to what extent the speculative tendency is and to what extent speculative tendency is not there. We can regulate to a certain extent. We cannot regulate beyond that particular point. But, the conditions in India are not satisfactory. My hon. friend Shri Warior gave the example of pepper. If I give the example of cotton or oilseeds or anything, we will find that the variations in the price range in the course of a year is so much that even if we take all the necessary expenditure for storage, for wastage, for loss in weight, for transport, interest on capital blocked, there remains enough.

To arrest the speculative tendencies, this Act itself will not do very much. The amendments that we are bringing forward will not go far. For that, the remedy is outside this Act. Those remedies have to be taken intelligently.

I shall deal with this point. When we compare the labour that we put when we passed this Bill, and the attention that we bestowed on it and the way we are rushing this Amending Bill or the shape of the Amending Bill, we will find that we are not doing justice to it. Let us see how this Bill went through. For the first time, in February, 1950, a Bill was drafted. The name of the Bill was Future Markets Regulation Bill, to provide for the regulation of certain matters regarding future markets and prohibition of options in bonds and for matters connected therewith. It was more or less on the lines of a similar Bill in the Bombay State. The Bill was circulated to the State Governments, Chambers of Commerce, Reserve Bank of India, and other interests. The draft Bill along with the comments received were referred to an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. D. Shroff. The Bill as revised by the Committee, under the new name, Forward Contracts Bill, was introduced in the Provisional Parliament in December, 1950. That new Bill, as compared with the first draft Bill, differed in various particulars. That Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The report of the Select Committee came. But, it did not go through the Provisional Parliament. Therefore, another Bill was introduced in the First Parliament and it was also referred to a Select Committee. That Select Committee made very drastic or important changes. In fact, in one particular aspect, they differed diametrically. After all this labour, we passed that Bill in 1952. Eight years have elapsed. Take the parallel of the Company Law. In that case, we saw how the department was working and what was the Administration's view. Then, we took certain steps. The Amending Bill which we have passed recently has come up very well, improving the company law very nicely. Is the case similar here? It is not so. We have not given thought to the problem. We have not made a proper study or assessment of the working of the Commission or the working of the Bill.

14.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Another aspect also needs to be mentioned. My point is that this Bill, instead of being rushed through in this way, should have been referred to the Select Committee. The provisions of this Bill by themselves are

[Shri Heda]

not very important. Because of that, probably, the hon. Minister has not done that. But, there would have been one advantage. Not only would the Members of the Select Committee have given thought to the Bill and suggested certain ways and measures, but it would have another advantage also. The concerned interests, whether they are the producers, whether they are consumers, or the industries or the actual dealers in forward contracts or their associations or Members, whoever they are, would have an opportunity to have their say how they feel about it. That would have been a distinct advantage. I think in the democracy that we are working, it is necessary that we consult all these various interests. We ask them, we find out from the difficulties that they are experiencing, find out what their experience is, and find out what are the problems that they would like to solve and then come to amending or improving the scheme. This should have been undertaken. But, that is not being done.

The Bill, as it has been presented before us, aims at certain objectives. They have made a very big claim. As an hon. Member pointed out, it is very difficult to say whether we will be able to achieve those very objects. The first objective in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is, that the provisions of the Act were not adequate to deal with excessive speculation and other malpractices now prevalent in some of the forward markets. Are increasing the fine and providing for jail punishment the measures by which we can arrest excessive speculation? I do not say that they will not be effective at all. They may be effective, but they may not go very far. Except these provisions, I do not find anything by which we can regulate, we can arrest excessive speculation. Excessive speculation and the speculative tendency is a social evil. Therefore, I think we have to create a different social climate. Thereby only we can deal with this.

Or, if you want to deal with it from the economic point of view, this Act will not come to our help. We will have to take other measures, very radical ones, under a different Act or under our economic policy, whether it is taxation scheme or whether it is regulation of the various markets and these commodities.

For instance, take the case of coffee. There was a time when there was speculation in coffee, but today there is no speculation in coffee. If we could deal with coffee satisfactorily, we could equally deal with cotton, oil-seeds and various other commodities and thus eliminate quite a good element of speculation from the market. Therefore, if there is excessive speculation, we may not be able to do much with this Bill, though certain provisions therein may help us in that direction.

15 hrs.

For one thing, I am happy that some more powers are given to the Commission I doubt very much whether those powers were necessary or whether in the absence of those powers the Commission was being hampered in its work. My own assessment of the working of the Commission for the last seven years is that it was working in the right direction, but it was working with some hesitancy; it was not working with speed and with confidence. My apprehension is that the powers which are now being given may rather increase the element of hesitancy than create more confidence.

What is the duty of the Commission? The duty of the Commission is vigilance in the actual market. The Commission knows the market trends from day to day, from hour to hour, and from time to time. And it knows what clique or what group or which particular person is indulging in such speculation, and from what angle, and what the capacity of that clique or group or person is. So, it

can take adequate measures or suggest some measures to Government.

With the powers now proposed to be given, my fear is that Commission will not merely frame its report on the basis of its observation, but it will also try to collect some evidence, and try to make its file perfect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member concluding within the next two or three minutes?

Shri Heda: No, I would take some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he may continue tomorrow. Now, we shall take up the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

15.02 hrs

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Transport and Communication (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration".

This measure is needed because we are changing from the ordinary tola to metric measures. What we have done is to equate the tola to the gramme. A tola is equal to 11·66 gms. but we are making it 10 gms. because it will not make much difference; in all the letters that we have seen being used, we have found that nobody generally uses more than 10 gms. So, this conversion would not send up the revenues, as people anticipate; it may send up a little, but it would not compensate for all that is needed.

As a matter of fact, a post-card which costs only five naye paise now actually causes a great deal of loss. It causes nearly Rs. 2 crores of annual loss to Government. But all that we anticipate by the measures which we are now undertaking to translate tolas into gms. is that it will lead to a gain of only Rs. 40 lakhs, which I do not anticipate really, because when the accounts are finalised, it will be found that the gain is much less than anticipated. That is the reason why this Bill has been brought forward.

This is a very simple Bill, and I hope that there would not be much objection in having this Bill passed into law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration.".

Now, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. The hon. Member should be as brief as the hon. Minister.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The hon. Minister has been brief because of something else.

Whenever this kind of conversion is done, we always find that advantage is taken of it to increase the rates and earn more revenue. As the hon. Minister himself has said, one tola is equal to 11·66 gms, whereas he is making it equal to 10 gms. actually. This means that the people will be called upon to pay much more than they have been paying so far.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I would like to point out to the hon. Member that if he wrote on four sheets of paper, then they would not even come to 10 gms. Therefore, there will be really no gain to Government, as he anticipates.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There will be a loss of Rs. 2 crores on post-cards also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister is arguing out the point that a post-card costs much more actually. We know it very well, that a post-card costs much more than what it

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

is priced at, because of the cost of handling and other things, but that is being sold at such a low rate because it is a public utility, and it is a necessity for the people.

But one thing that we have been urging upon Government is to stop the businessmen from using these post-cards for their business purposes. It is very easy for them to purchase these post-cards at the rate of five naye paise each, print on them and then use them for their business purposes. If they were to purchase their own post-cards and print on them and then affix the stamps, their cost would go up, but the cost to the exchequer could be brought down. We have been urging this all along, but nothing is being done about it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I would like to point out that it will be discrimination under the Constitution.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How can there be discrimination? I only want that it should be regulated. The post-card is meant for a particular purpose, namely, the communication of information from one person to another, but the businessmen do much more than that. Why should they not purchase their own post-cards, print on them and then affix the five naye paise stamps on them? By selling these post-cards, Government are not really subsidising the people so much as they are subsidising the businessmen. If Government are serious about it, they can easily stop the use of these post-cards by businessmen for their business purposes, and if that is done, the earnings of the Post and Telegraphs Department will really go up at least by 20 per cent, which means so many lakhs of rupees increase in revenue, and that would be of great benefit.

Of course, anybody will understand very easily that a tola is being made equal to 10 gms and it is easy for calculation purposes, but I would request the hon. Minister not to take advantage of this and try to get a little more revenue. If he really wants to increase the revenue, then the solution which I would suggest, as I have been saying just now, is to stop the businessmen from using these post-cards for business purposes. Let them have their own cards and then affix the stamps on them.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not convinced by the arguments of my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. The point is that the post-cards are printed for the public as a whole. Of course, we are taking into consideration the poor man . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Public is not exclusive of businessmen.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is what I am saying. As a matter of fact, the post-card is really meant for the poor, and they use it a great deal. As a matter of fact, not merely businessmen but even private persons use the post-card and get into it as much matter as they can. So, my hon. friend might as well argue that we may restrict the number of lines or the number of words or the number of sentences that may be used in a post-card. That, of course, might make the businessman not adopt the post-card, because the number of lines will be restricted, and since he has got business to do, he will naturally use the letter. No doubt, that is a matter to be considered. But, to say that they should print their own cards and affix the stamps etc. would be an impossibility, because the post-cards are meant for the public as a whole. When we put our post-cards on sale, any person who is a citizen, or even a person passing through India can use a post-card by purchasing it. He is entitled to use it. That is the reason why this is not being done. When we produced the post-cards printed with the stamp on it, we are thinking of the poor no doubt. The price of it becomes less for him, because if he has his own postcard and he has to affix his own stamp on

it, the stamp would not cost more than 5 nP but the post-card will cost a little to him. So we will be really taxing the poor man in order to prevent businessmen from using the post-card. That is all I can say about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.12 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* SPORTS IN INDIA

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): I beg to move:

"That the present situation of sports in India, with special reference to our loss of Olympic supremacy in hockey, be taken into consideration."

I should say at the beginning that I consider it a rather appropriate time for discussing this Motion because it was only yesterday that the first cricket test match between India and Pakistan in the present series concluded. And I would like to take this opportunity of offering a welcome to Fazal Mahmood and his men, particularly because Pakistan, after all, is a younger brother to us, and Fazal Mahmood and Haneef Mohammad have already won for themselves a position among the all-time stars in cricket. It is only proper that on this occasion we accord to our friends from Pakistan a most cordial welcome.

Perhaps we do not have to learn many things from Pakistan, but at least in regard to cricket, we can learn something of the cohesion, concentration and devotion which they have displayed. Our team, luckily, is captained by the youngest cricketeer in India who has ever been in charge of a cricket team. I wish that the better team wins in the series.

At Rome where the Olympic games were staged, we lost the hockey crown which India has proudly worn for over 30 years. Ever since 1928 when hockey was included for the first time as an item in the Olympic games, India has been the champion. In 1928—I am very happy to recall—our hockey team was captained by our friend and colleague, Shri Jaipal Singh. Perhaps the playful grace which we notice in our friend even as a parliamentarian is due to the large role that he has played in the development of sports in this country. In Australia, we met the great cricketeer, Constantine, who has become a Minister in the West Indies. Perhaps like Constantine, Jaipal Singh might well degenerate into being a Minister. But I do not propose to stand in his way. I wish him godspeed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member has no such aspirations.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Perhaps I might claim that I am ascetic enough to have no such aspiration.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): He is a Professor.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Even so, I am glad that he is in charge of a probe into matters which have taken place in connection with the Olympic games. I wish all strength to his endeavour, to his elbow. May he do the probe searchingly and well without respect for VIP's or pseudo-VIPs who clutter the sports scene in our country today!

The Olympic gold medal has not luckily gone outside. Our sub-continent, and Pakistan has won as the better team. I would like again to congratulate Hamid and his men on their distinction. But I should also commiserate with our own team—Claudius and his team—because they deserve a great deal of sympathy. And when the reasons for our failure in hockey come to be examined, they would reveal a state of things in our sports administration which is nauseating. There were signs much earlier, in Melbourne and in Tokyo, that we could not very much longer maintain the hockey crown. At one time we used to have a plethora of goals scored. In Jaipal's days and Dhyan Chand's days, double figures were so very common in hockey. Nowadays we are hard put to it to win by the narrowest of margins with extra time against countries like Australia. Nothing has been done—it is a most serious grouse—to ensure that we maintained our supremacy in hockey, because otherwise in Olympic games we hardly count at all.

There have been so many defaults. In regard to selection, emphasis has been on seniority. I learn that even Dhyan Chand, the wizard of the old days, hardly had any time when he was called to Hyderabad in order to finalise the selections. I do not quite know why such men as Kishen Lal are put in charge of the team while a very much more assiduous worker in the game, Nayanakannu, who worked with the team throughout had not been sent.

15.17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

I do not know why when our defence was rather weak, a very good player like Sayed Ali of Bhopal was not chosen. I know that the All India Council of Sports—I think I am divulging no secret—had given very specific directives about the composition of the Rome contingent, but the direction was not honoured. There has been in regard to hockey the strange case of Balkishan Grewal who, it seems, was chosen. Then he was left behind at the airport! His place was taken and filled by one Haripal Kaushik, whose name had not figured in the original list of 21 at all. Then on his own Balkishan Grewal flew to Rome. How he got his money nobody knows. He stayed in the Olympic village and his name was announced as an Indian entrant in the 3,000 metre steeple chase, for which nobody knew that he had any qualifications. Ultimately, it seems he did not take part. It is a strange case, of Balkishan Grewal; it was mentioned even in the *Eastern Economist*; it created such a sensation. It requires to be gone into very carefully.

I know that in Olympic games and similar celebrations, performance is important in the sense that victory is not the only aim. After all, participation is a big enough thing in itself. But egregious defeat also is not the only aim, and if the management of things is rotten, then surely something serious has got to be done about it. As far as I know, and it was reported by journalists of the calibre like Vernon Ram, that till very lately the *Chef de Mission* Shri Aswini Kumar, had not sent in a full report and the All India Council of Sports, after having lavished funds on the Olympic Association, does not even have the courtesy to send a temporary report...

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member a sportsman himself?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Besides, the Council had as many as 8 observers, official as well as non-official.....

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to know if the hon. Member himself is a sportsman?

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): He is a very good bowler; I can vouch safe for that.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): He has played other games also at Oxford.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Council had as many as 8 observers, official as well as non-official. Perhaps, they were gallivanting about the place in the Italian sunshine and imbibing the joys of Latin civilisation and only a perfunctory report could be prepared so that we do not quite know yet why Indian athletes, apart from Milkha Singh, who certainly deserves tribute in this debate, did not perform too well.

There have been reports that the *Chef de Mission*. Aswini Kumar had resigned even before he started for Rome. There is no reason why this resignation had not been accepted; and the reasons for the resignation had not been discussed by the Indian Olympic Association. We have seen that Raja Balendra Singh, President, at the moment, of the Indian Olympic Association, violated the rules of the Olympic Council and nominated his brother the Maharaja of Patiala to go to Rome and take the VIP seat which was reserved for the President of the Indian Olympic Association.

The Maharaja of Patiala has been President of the Indian Olympic Association for more than 25 years and then he moved out not because he wanted to but perhaps because otherwise he could not sit in the Council of Sports, as it was said by my hon. friend the Minister. These very important persons, going to Rome with their entourage, messed up the whole position. Those who were really taking part in the athletic events were not looked after properly; the coaches did not do their jobs; the managers ran away and the participants were left, more or less, to themselves. And, this is the kind of thing which is perpetrated by those who are in charge of our Olympic activities.

The country would like to know why was it that more than the permitted number of hockey players were taken; why was it that persons like Balkishen Singh Grewal were entered for events for which they were not patently meant at all; why was it, for example, that the football team which performed rather well and which received invitations from different countries of Europe were not permitted to accept those invitations? The Government of India chose to put obstacles in the way of our football team. Why is it that this force of non-essential.....

Mr. Speaker: Is there any adviser to the hon. Minister on sports?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): We have the Sports Council and the Sports Council advises us, the Government, on all matters relating to sports. The Sports Council is a very representative body....

Mr. Speaker: Are there any Members of the House there on it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Our distinguished friend, Shri Jaipal Singh is a member of the Council; and he is now the Chairman of the Probe Committee which is going into this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Why don't you have one or two more? The hon. Member seems to be interested.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I also say that Shri Naval Tata, who is an industrialist, is also in the Sports Council—who has nothing to do with sports?

Mr. Speaker: What prevents him if he is a sportsman?

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved Sch. Tribes): The ex-President of the All-India Council of Sports is also here. He is the hon. Minister, Dr. Subbarayan.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He was our President for a long time.

Shri Warior (Trichur): More on their own right than as Members of Parliament.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Our hon. friend, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman is also a good cricket player.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What has appeared in the papers so far, if a summary inventory is made, would amount to an indictment of this sports administration. And, my purpose is not so much to wash dirty linen here in Parliament and in public. My purpose is only to tell Government that it is more than time that some serious steps are taken in regard to this kind of thing.

Sir, we have seen in sports commentaries such statements as that perhaps the reason why, with the exception of Milkha Singh, almost all our athletes were knocked out from the very first round of Olympic competition—perhaps, one of the reasons was that the records which had been credited to them by the selection trials by the amateur athletic federations were somewhat faked; and they wanted to have a big enough team so that a number of coaches, non-coaching coaches and managers could go along with them.

An hon. Member: Non-managing managers.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It has been said, for example, a four-member wrestling squad at Rome had a crew of 6 officials. It has been said also that the Olympic village in Rome showed that the Indian camp was full of people who, certainly, had violated the rules made by the Exchange Control authorities of the Reserve Bank—or somehow got round the difficulties created by our exchange regulations.

In regard to wrestling—I am sorry to see that Sardar Majithia is not here—in regard to wrestling things have been said which require investigation; that our wrestlers were found to be over-weight and then steam-bath operation had to be performed at a late hour; and since the steam-bath operation was not repeated in time our wrestlers having lost some weight got it back again. Ultimately, they were disqualified.

In regard to weight-lifting, there is one man who went as weight-lifter. There was a coach and a manager He performed his job very well; he needs a manager; he needs a coach; I do not object to that. But he performed very well. The umpire gave some decision which appeared to many people to be wrong; it was necessary to have an appeal made. But, neither the coach nor the manager helped. This weight-lifter himself comes back and says that the coach and the manager never helped. He was short of money; the money that should have been paid to him was not there; he would have to accompany as an escort the wife of a football official who was there moving about having a pleasurable time. He was not even given the kind of shoes which are necessary to be worn for the Olympic competition. He wore shoes which he had used in the inter-Railway championship for weight-lifting, which he had won. This is the kind of thing which has appeared in the papers. (*Interruptions*).

I know that Milkha Singh deserves to be complimented over and over again. In any normal Olympic games he would have got, certainly, a bronze medal, if not something better. But, it so happened that the other athletes surpassed themselves and the result was that he could not get it. Also after the selection was made for the Olympic Team, Milkha went along with certain other Army athletes to Germany. There was a break so to

speak. There was no effort to integrate our team for the Olympics and prepare themselves that they could offer the best account of themselves. And, there was no attempt even to make sure for which track event Milkha should be best of all fitted. The result was that in spite of his being our best man so far, we have not had him get a bronze medal at all. I do not condole with him. I say he has more than 4 or 6 years of athletic life before him as a runner on the track; and, therefore, we hope that he will do very much better later on.

The Council of Sports, I am told, has appointed a reviewing committee with my friend, Shri Jaipal Singh in charge. I do hope that he does something. But I do feel sometimes that maybe his hands would be tied to a certain extent because of his being already a member of the Council of Sports with all its liabilities; and, perhaps, some semi-judicial tribunal would have helped in this matter.

In regard to cricket, after all we are proud that India has made an original contribution to the game of cricket. We recall the incomparable Ranji; the glory of cricket achievement has been added to by what has been achieved by Ranji and his successors. So, when we see a glance to the leg or a drive to extra cover it is something which flashes up for a golden fraction of a second to be tressured in our minds for ever afterwards. That is the kind of game which cricket is. But here is a Board of Control which messes up everything all the time. I remember in February 1959 in this House there was an angry debate and you, Sir, having learnt of India's discomfiture at the hands of the West Indies had permitted a discussion of this matter in this House in February 1959 and in my absence my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao had started that discussion. What is the treatment which the Board of Control has meted out to Daleep Singhji or to Merchant? I am not being invidious. At least these two names have to be mentioned, or again, there is the latest example of Amarnath, a man who knows all about Pakistan variety of cricket and he is pushed out exactly at the moment when Pakistan is coming to play in India. This is a kind of game which at least is not cricket and it goes on all the time. There is a pathological obsession of the Board of Control in regard to changing the cricket captains as if they are old laundry to be discarded at will.

A question was asked in this House in regard to the enquiry, in regard to cricket and in regard to the Board of Control's activities on the 27th of April, 1960. There was a question referring to a question on the 23rd November 1959 regarding the enquiry committee allegations against the Board of Control; another question on the 9th September, 1960 and yet another question on the 16th November, 1960. Nothing has been done yet because the Council of Sports cannot decide as till the Board of Control makes its recommendation. The Board of Control appoints a sub-committee and the sub-committee does not meet and they go about merrily having cocktail parties and their own elections and taking the seats by their own nominees. In the meantime, the Indian cricket goes downhill.

All kinds of things come back to our mind; the story of the removal of De Mello from the presidentship of the Cricket Control Board, discarding of Mankad.

Mankad when he was at the height of his form during the tour of England and then calling him back again in a most humiliating fashion and so many other things——(*Interruptions.*)

Shri Oza (Zalawad): Sir, to say these things exactly when we are playing against Pakistan is not proper. It may have a demoralising effect on the present players, it is not fair to them also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am referring only to those allegations which were actually made against the Board of Control. An enquiry was being ordered and questions were being asked in Parliament in succession to which answers have not yet been given.

Mr. Speaker: Why did not the hon. Member bring it to our notice earlier at the time when the debate started?

Shri Oza: He was now talking about cricket.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members do not speak in compartments here. This is a general discussion of the entire sports. What can be done? If they are so chicken-hearted.... (*Interruptions*).

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): May I respectfully point out to you, Sir, that the use of the word 'chicken-hearted' by you is rather unfortunate because I think you would like to encourage our players and not get them down in their own estimation by being described as 'chicken-hearted'.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. All that I said was this. The hon. Member brought to our notice that some discussion here would make them lose their heart and that if they should lose one wicket what would they do? My only point was that if even a discussion here about some othert should make them lose their heart, I do not know what they will do. There are sometimes reverses; you cannot say that there are always only successes. How else can it be said? Let it be understood clearly. The hon. Minister is certainly right in saying that holding the position as I do and sitting here I should not say anything which will discourage them. But I say that they would not be chicken-hearted at all; their hearts will be as strong as steel, notwithstanding other things that may happen and all success to them so far as they have gone.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, in fairness to the Chair, Shri Mukerjee would forgive me for intervening, he had never mentioned a single name among the players who are now performing on behalf of us. The question really did not arise.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member opposite was a little perturbed and he thought that this would disturb the morale of these people who are playing a good game. I say that they ought not to be disturbed and I used that expression. I am sure they are made of sterner stuff.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is good to hear, Sir, about the morale of our sport personnel. But this reminds me that our friend over there, Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad, went to England last year and was in charge of the Indian team which was playing England in the test. We saw in the papers that only the other day, a good long time after he had come back, the Board took something in his report which amounted to be a kind of complaint against the conduct of four leading players. Right on the eve of the India Pakistan test, four leading players, of whom three have already played in the first test against Pakistan, have been exonerated after a warning or something like that. These players are hauled over the coals, so to speak, with their wonderful interest in the morale of the players and in the country. I wonder how the Board behaves. Suddenly they come forward with something. I do not wish to condone indiscipline in the conduct of anybody only because he is a member of the test team but I do want that nothing is done the wrong way or at the wrong time. We are glad if they happen to be exonerated as they are, but surely there must be something terribly wrong in putting the case of four important players exactly on the eve of the India-Pakistan test.

You will permit just one moment to say that perhaps this interest in

cricket might appear to be slightly surprising in me because cricket is supposed to be a game which is the monopoly of the leisured class but I belong to a school of thought which wants leisure for everybody. We wish that such leisure is available to everybody that they can take part in a game like cricket which is so glorious and golden in its own right.

In Olympic games there are the track and field athletics that are the major items of interest and not cricket. We cannot hurry the process of our progress in these regards and the real start is only necessary to be made as far as the track and field events are concerned. We find that after all it is not the monopoly of the white race to be successful in track and field events. I read somewhere that the Italians used to call the American team for the Olympics 'Africane' because most of their outstanding performers were Negroes. The coloured races have a great deal to contribute as far as the success in track and field event is concerned and surely we should do very much better than we do at the moment. In our country the people have a certain height and a certain kind of build and we have a variety of physical features. Even in regard to the kind of build which is very common, we have an advantage as far as the track and field events are concerned if only proper training at the proper time is forthcoming.

Therefore, it is rather a shame that there is such poor facilities for our Olympic trials. Very serious criticism was made in regard to the Mount Abu arrangements. I was given to understand that even for the pole jump—pole vault—and high jump events it was not sand which was supplied but mere hay and it was rather careless. It might have hurt many of our people. Then the timing for the State meets and the national meets is so wrong. Sometimes there is a wide gap between the State athletic and the national events and then the Olympic games. There has to be some kind of planning about this business.

There is no serious scheme yet in regard to catching our people young and training them in time. There is some talk lately—a coach for every school. I read somewhere about the Punjab Government having a scheme where sports will be a compulsory subject for school examination and that seems to have been proposed by certain administrations. But I do suggest that the national discipline scheme and such things might very well be utilised for this purpose.

There is also this to be said that the poorest imaginable facilities are there for athletic training and preparation in our country. I had the honour of being with you, Sir, in Australia last year and we noticed how even in a small town like Hobart, with a population of just over one hundred thousand, there were swimming pools and athletic stadia of Olympic specifications. Sir, I represent the City of Calcutta with a population of four million people, a city mad about football and athletics but a city which has not got a football stadium yet. We have not got an Olympic specification swimming pool almost anywhere in India except perhaps one in Bombay—may be they have got one because they are a little go-ahead and have some more money than other States. We have not got these facilities. For rural areas there is hardly any facility at all, while we have to get these people learn athletics at an young age and in large enough numbers.

I was reading the other day how Russia has come up so fast in the olympic sphere. They only joined the Olympic games in Helsinki in 1952, and now they make a monopoly of gold, silver and bronze medals. How do they do it? I was reading in an article that at any particular point of time 500 people are engaged in all kinds of athletic efforts and they have all sorts of special encouragement in order to see that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

athletics is honoured. The Order of Lenin, the highest decoration in the country, is given to people who win athletic awards of a high enough description. But what do we find here?

Mr. Speaker: Is not economic prosperity....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Dhyan Chand or C. K. Naidu....

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member say that with hungry stomach people will go on playing? Is not economic prosperity a *sine qua non* for sports and games?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, it is necessary to encourage, to recognise, to show appreciation in whatever kind is thought to be feasible. We find in our country....

An hon. Member: You were telling about C. K. Naidu.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: C. K. Naidu or Dhyan Chand got at the very outside a Padma Shri....

An hon. Member: They both got it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: ....while Vizy gets a Padma Bhushan. A national professor like Dr. P. V. Kane got a Padma Bhushan while J. R. D. Tata and G. D. Birla Padma Vibhushan. (*Interruption*). This is the scale of value. I am sorry to say....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only yesterday I was reviewing as to what all could be asked and what all could not be asked. Titles like Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan are conferred by the President. Therefore, it is not up to us to discuss as to on what equity and merits these are awarded. Any reference may be avoided so far as those matters are concerned (*Interruption*). It is not the Minister who advises, it is in his discretion, in a way, that the President makes these awards.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I had not the least intention of impugning the awards made, but my fear is that the right thing is not always done and I wish that more appreciation is shown on an official as well as on a non-official scale for people who bring honour for the country either in the realm of learning, politics or sports. That is the main point that I was trying to make.

Some people have suggested a Ministry of Sports, but having seen how ministries function particularly in relation to these matters I would rather not have it. But I would suggest a real national policy for athletic development. I would suggest a greater association of the representatives of the people—bad enough as they might be, but we cannot do better than what we can do in the circumstances. I would like the association of the representatives of the people in the formulation of a national policy even in regard to athletics because we want to our people to have more and more food, to have a better build of their body, to have a better well being so to speak, and that is the essential preliminary to our having athletic success. Therefore, the whole thing hangs together and it is necessary to have that kind of a real national policy so that we can mobilise sports and the enthusiasm which it evokes for building our country and our people.

I do not wish for a moment to suggest that I am entirely painting a dark picture. Recently things have happened which make us feel very proud. Only in recent years our people....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has to conclude now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I will take only two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him half an hour out of two hours.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall finish in two minutes and then you can allot the time as you think fit.

Shri Tangamani: A more sporting offer!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I do not want to draw a dark picture. I do find many bright features, and in the last two years our people have swum across the English Channel. Not only our men like Mihir Sen and Bimal Chandra but even women like Arati Saha have swum the Channel. Also we have Brojen Das of Pakistan who has crossed English Channel. Here again, I find that another woman swimmer, Leela Banerjee, wanted assistance last year in regard to her travel for crossing the Channel but she did not get any facilities.

About mountaineering also, we have had very important exploits to our credit. There is the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute with which the great Tensing is associated. Major Jayal's name will always be remembered. Major General Gian Singh took a Himalayan expedition only the other day. Even a non-official expedition of some Bengalis led by Sukumar Roy, conquered a Himalayan peak more than 20,000 feet high—Nandaghunti—and only very recently they came back to Delhi. Things like this are happening; that is to say, our people are coming forward sometimes entirely on their own and it is very necessary that we mobilise this enthusiasm which is there.

We see in cricket matches large audience coming together. Sometimes they are uninformed audiences and they only add to the disturbances in the scene. As a matter of fact, there is so much interest in the matter, but that interest has got to be organised, trained, equipped properly and adequately, and that is a job of Government.

But in regard to Olympic Games which have recently concluded, Government's defaults have come very much to the forefront and it is necessary to have not only the kind of probe which Shri Jaipal Singh is conducting but also something deeper. Even more than that, it is necessary that there is a national policy in regard to sports adopted by the country, and I do wish that Government applies its mind properly and adopts the remedies which are best needed in our present situation.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the present situation of sports in India, with special reference to our loss of Olympic supremacy in hockey, be taken into consideration."

May I know how many hon. Members would like to take part in this debate?

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Sir, give a chance to sportsmen.

Mr. Speaker: Centainly, I hope Shri Sharma is not a sportsman.

Dr. P. Subbarayan *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Dr. Subbarayan. I will call the lady Member next.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Sir, with the permission of my colleague, the hon. Minister of Education, I would like to say a few words on this occasion. I am glad my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee has brought this forward, but all the same, I would like to give a note of warning. I think it is always dangerous to discuss in Parliament the selection of teams and the way in which they did in particular games because I do not think it is an encouragement. On the other hand, if Shri Mukerjee pleaded, as he did, for more funds being allotted for sports I would be with him; also, for what he pleaded with regard to training etc., and catching them young which I think is a very sound thing. He also pleaded for more sports field. I think the hon. Minister is very interested in it and he has given quite a

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

tidy sum of money to the States for the playing fields especially for schools because, after all as Shri Mukerjee would admit, we get all the people whom we want to get on in sports from the schools. The English public schools, as Shri Mukerjee knows —though I know he does not approve of the public schools system—has produced many cricketeers, many hockey players, many rugby players, if I may say so,—game which is not played in this country—who have played for England. We had, for instance, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy here, Sir George Abell, who not only got a first, got into civil service and had three blues and an international rugger cap, a record which cannot be beaten for a long time, because I know George Abell both as a scholar and as a sportsman.

Shri Mukerjee referred to the great Ranji. I would like to remind him of a remark which Wenworth made to Mr. Neville Cardus. It is in his book, When Mr. Neville Cardus asked Wentworth what he thought of Ranji, the reply was that he had never made a Christian stroke in life, meaning of course that he brought into the game a different technique which was really eastern because of the suppleness of his wrists and the way in which he was able to sight the ball a split second quicker than most batsmen who played that game.

There are also others like Duleep who followed his uncle and who should have been as great as his uncle was, if illness had not overtaken him. Besides, I think Indian cricket is not so badly managed by the Board of Control, because I felt rather hurt, considering that I was one of the pioneers of the Board of Control, having been its President for over eight long years. I hope the Board has continued the policy that was laid down at that time.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): What did you do?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Shri V. P. Nayar said something. I could not catch him.

Mr. Speaker: He asked, "What did you do?"

Dr. P. Subbarayan: He had better read the book to know what was done. I sent a team from here to England after the war, because they had asked us to send a team, as no other offer came from other countries, and our team in 1946, after the war did not do as badly as Shri V. P. Nayar made out. If Shri V. P. Nayar only knew the standard of the game, he would not have asked the question that he put to me, because I am afraid that though he might have played cricket he knows very little of cricket, if I may say so.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was asking you as to what you did for the game. You did not do anything much.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: What I did for the game, I did. It is all found in the book. I took over the Board with a debt of £1,250 and half a crown in the till. But I left the Board at the end of about eight years, leaving a credit of Rs. 2,50,000. If it is not doing anything my hon. friend has different notions of what can be done. That is the reply which I can give. Not that I want to boast but because Shri V. P. Nayar asked this question, I told him what I did.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Only giving out facts.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Yes; I would not give you anything else. The facts of course prove what has been done, if you understand the language.

As a matter of fact, I think the Government of India are trying to do their best, because I was Chairman of the Council of Sports and they are trying to do what they can to fill the void that has been left. There was something said about the Maha-

raja of Patiala. I hope the people realise that the Patiala House and their successors have been great patrons of sport for many long years, and they have brought out cricketeers like Hirst and Rhodes who were household names in English cricket. They have coached our cricketeers also; they have brought out Tarrant who coached many of our cricketeers and Amarnath himself is a product of Tarrant. Therefore, there is no use thinking that because the Maharaja of Patiala sat in the V.I.P. seat at Rome he did something wrong. I do not think he was doing anything wrong. He sat there because he wanted to see what the form of our sportsmen was and he found a place to sit there so that he could watch the performance of our sportsmen. That is all I have got to say in defence of the Maharaja of Patiala.

There have also been others like the Maharaja of Nawanagar who brought Wensley out and Mankad, of whom Shri H. N. Mukerjee talked about, was really a product of Wensley's coaching. Even now, today, Wensley is coaching at Madras.

The various sports organisations are trying to do what they can to advance the cause of sports. As this void has been caused, the Government of India have rightly come in to do what they can. It is only the beginning. I am sure the criticism that Shri Mukerjee made would be taken to heart and the Government will do whatever they can to advance the cause of sport.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri. Then, I shall call Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard with interest what Shri H. N. Mukerjee has had to say. At the outset, I would also like to pay my tribute to the Maharaja of Patiala and the various other princes, for they have given their life to the cause of sport. It was said that they occupied a V.I.P. seat, because they were princes. That is not so. They occupied those seats in Rome because they were sportsmen and they were interested in sports and not because they were princes. They have done a lot for sports and that should be acknowledged. I do not think it is sporting to say that they have not.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): They are still doing.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The present Maharaja of Patiala is there.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The present Maharaja is there always.

Now, one thing that I feel is, we should not judge our efforts at sports by what we have gained in the Olympic field only, or by the loss that we have suffered in some game. It is a thing to be considered: we may have lost in some cases but we have been able to produce sportsmen and that is the main object of any sports training or entering into sports. It is not so much whether you lose or win. It is the spirit of sports that you have to cultivate.

In that field, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain things that I,—as a women, feel the lacuna of. Here are sportsmen who are going to speak. I do not claim to play cricket or hockey, but I know a little of hockey, being the President of the Women's Hockey Team. But, however, that is another story.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is the story.

An hon. Member: That is a story by itself.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I hope that some of the unpleasantness that has arisen in this women's hockey team—it is not at all sportsman like—would be eliminated from it. That is my plea. However, that is another story. I would not go into that now.

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

One thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that we need to have an overall concept of how important sport is to the life and health of the country in general. Look to any other country, Sir, when you compare our figures with those of other countries, it is really astounding. In India, when compared to—Japan, for instance, the universities give a very small trickle towards the sporting field.

I would not go into the figures because it will take more time, but in athletics, for instance, in Japan, there are 20 ex-university company employees; 18 students, six university staff members and one Government official. In water polo, there are 19 students, 13 ex-university company employees; in football, there are 16 ex-university company employees and so on. There, the ex-university men and students form the bulk. In India, what is the position? Except for the silver lining that the armed forces provide us, our students do not provide us with sportsmen as we would like them to.

In India, in athletics, what happens? There are nine from the armed forces, five from police, three from railways, including one ex-university man and one student. This is the composition of the various teams that so far have been sent. These are matters of detail, but that would show how we do not have much response from the universities as we should have. That is the time—in the universities and schools and colleges—where we must catch them young and train them so that we have the best elements in sports. That is where we are faced with the lack of funds and where Government can come to our rescue.

There is one chapter in the report that has been given by the *Ad Hoc* Enquiry Committee on Games and Sports and I am particularly interested in that chapter. Chapter III deals with "Other sports". The other sports comprise man things. There is rifle shooting, billiards, swimming, rowing, archery and fencing. In many of these sports, I am sure, India can do very very well. Billiards is a game that has been played in India for years. Now, what happens is, they want some money to renew the table for championships to be played. A letter has to be written and a paltry amount of Rs. 5,000 to be sanctioned for foreign exchange is not given quickly so that the table can be put right. All these things do not lead to a good atmosphere in sports.

16 hrs.

As Shri Mukerjee remarked, in swimming, two ladies from Bengal have acquitted themselves well. Leela Banerjee could not find the money to really cross the Channel. I am sure she is trying to cross between India and Ceylon and she has been successful, I think. But she could not go abroad, because she could not find the money. The Government should see that such things do not happen.

When we come to sports like polo, princes have gone out of the picture, but because of that, we should not let polo go out of the picture. Polo is not only an ancient game, but it has come down from the *Maha Bharata*. The princess of Manipur, Chittarangada, was supposed to be an adept in that game. I think that is a sport that is very suitable to us. Government should take the onus of having good horses wherever they can do it and give certain subsidy to people who will keep these horses, so that the sport can go on.

I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the fact that archery is something that we are proud of in India. Archery is a natural skill with the *adivasis* and the people in Assam. They have not to learn it from anybody; it has come down from father to son from generations and within

the forests and glades, they have proved their skill. That is something about which we can stand proudly in front of the world and show we have something to teach them in this line.

Also, there is this sport of fencing. It is a sport which men and women can take up with very good results. It is something that bends your body, and makes you supple. It is one of the most beatiful sports. We have the Indian-type of fencing and if it is to come up to international standards, we must have training schools with all the necessary equipment.

Lastly, I come to rifle-shooting. What happened after Independence? Arms were restricted before and it was relaxed. People used it indiscriminately really to spoil wild life. Rifle-shooting does not mean that you go against the rules of all sports and just keep on shooting here and there, spoiling wild life. It should be such that it is regulated and cultivated as an art. It is something that we have done very well in India. I am the President of the Rifle-Club of Nabadwip and you will be surprised and happy to hear that many of the women in Nabadwip, after 15 days' training, have done much better than men!

Rifle clubs in India should have every support from Government, so that they can carry on their work of sport and training in the best way possible.

As Shri Mukerjee remarked, stadia are one of the things we need. In Calcutta, we have not yet been able to have one. That is quite true, but there is a certain amount of money available for stadia and sometimes, it is not wisely utilised. The measurements also are not as they should be for real sports. Anywhere, wherever people can get together and influence perhaps the Minister or whatever is the source, they put up a stadium. But is there any use in having a stadium where the sport is not there for people to see? I have known places where stadiums have been put up with a certain amount of money, which is really a waste. Government must go into these things and see that money is not just thrown away, they must see whether it can be better utilised and stadia are put up where there is real need and not put up where they do not serve a very useful purpose.

I would like to make a plea that we need play-fields to train our athletes everywhere in schools and colleges. For that, even a cess of some kind on each cinema ticket, say, 3np or 5np, may be charged, so that we can have enough play-fields in our schools and colleges, to train the youth and men and women of our country, so that they may take their rightful place in the sports of India. Sportsmen and women are the best ambassadors. When they go out from India, they hold their own. With their beautiful bodies and faces, with their capacity to give out their best in any sport they take up, they hold aloft the flag of India and tht flag of sports.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): If they are defeated by one goal, they will start crying.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: He does not do that; a sportman does not feel bad if he is defeated; he thinks of the best efforts that he has put in. I always think that you cannot have better ambassadors for India than the young people who will go out with all their enthusiasm, well-equipped and trained; they will do their best under the best conditions, with good managers, if the money is really used to give our young boys and girls confidence and good food, wherever it is necessary.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I really should not partici-

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pate in this debate, because I feel that the House should have waited for the report which the committee appointed by the All India Council of Sports, of which I am the leader, Convener or Chairman, whatever you like to call me. I think if this House could have waited for that report, it would have been better.

But I must disagree with Dr. Subbarayan; he is not here now. He has run away. Earlier, when a question was asked, he protested against any inquiry being made in regard to sports. With all his British training, he said it was not done in the House of Commons. But he completely forgot what was done in the House of Commons. On the Derby day, the Chair keeps an eye on the watch to see when the train is due to leave for Epson Downs. That does not happen here. Every Member of the Parliament is a sportman, all the time interested in something outsid.

Even today he has repeated that indictment against the Chair. I say this because it is the Chair that has permitted this discussion. For him to sermonise to the Chair and to tell the House that there should be no discussion, is, I feel, out of grace for a Member who is a Member of the Cabinet. I say it very seriously. I myself was very disturbed when I discovered that the discussion had been permitted, specially as it was the duty of the Minister of Education to tell the Chair that that particular probing committee had been appointed and the House could have waited for that report. Instead of that, we waited for the Minister to come back from abroad and we have the discussion today.

First of all, let us be very clear about this. The House has every right to discuss anything, pleasant or unpleasant, when the House is called upon to give money—grants and funds.

That is the main thing. When things go wrong, it may be unpleasant to some people but, nonetheless, they have to face facts as they are. Now that is the first point.

Secondly, I was very very surprised and I was astounded at the ignorance of Dr. Subbarayan that he should have made a statement that the Maharaja of Patiala occupied a VIP seat. Was it only a VIP seat that he occupied? Is that all that my friend knows? Did he not sit in the official box? I shall say nothing more, because I am in the probing committee. But it is really very disconcerting that people get up and endeavour to praise something that does not need praising. The princes have done their might bit in the past in keeping the sports going and some of them are still doing it, regardless of what my Communist friends have said. They are still taking to it and they are still making their sacrifices. So, let us not put history upside down and try to say they did wonderful things only in the past. It is in bad grace for Professor Dr. Mukerjee to say so. Let him see the facts. I do not know from where Professor Mukerjee got his facts or the so called ideas.

I am very sorry I am very violently critical, because it is time that we face facts and not hide ourselves behind certain things. Now it is not fair to the hon. Minister even to give a reply to this debate. I do not think he is, till I submit the report of my Committee, competent to do so. All that he can say is "I am awaiting the report of Jaipal Singh". I have advised him to say that much, nothing more, and sit down, because it is not fair to him.

Here the rider is specially with reference to the loss of our supremacy in hockey in Rome. I ought to know something about hockey. I led the first team that won the gold medal for this country—it was *Akhand* Hindustan then—and than Pandit Motilal Nehru,

speaking from this side, told the British Government that if India could do this, it could run the country also. If you look at Hansard you will find the language he used.

As a matter of fact, things have been going wrong for some time. We knew that. The sportmen are not wanted in these organisations. That is the basic malady. As far as our games organisations are concerned, sportsmen are not wanted there. Where are they? Tell me, where are they? In which organisation have they supremacy? In our country, only this year in Calcutta, when I was the chief guest at the National Hockey Championship, said that the Indian hockey federation was in bad hands. I know what I say. People were talking about Maharajas and their supporters. I said they were in bad hands. Why did I say so? Because I knew that things were being done in a wrong way and I knew we would lose the supremacy; I am not trying to be wiser after the results. Anybody who plays in a team knows that attack is the best form of defence. But what happened in Rome, Melbourne and Tokyo is the other way round, it is the reverse position. That is what is going wrong. However, that is not something under discussion.

The whole point is that for the present situation in sports you cannot blame the Government. How does the Government come into it? Should sports be controlled by the Government? What does it mean? All the fellows sitting in the Treasury Benches, they will be the worst possible sportsmen. I would not trust my sports with any of the Ministers anywhere, including the Government of India, and I say that seriously. We have a few eminent sportsmen. We have the Prime Minister of India, a great sportsman. I accept that. The two hon. Members who are sitting behind there, they are sportsmen. But the point is, by and large, I would not trust the control of sports to our Ministers. What is the remedy? You have the elective process. And I am sorry that Professor Hiren Mukerjee should have brought in the name of Lala Amarnath. Is it the Board of Control for Chrcket that has thrown him out or is it the elective process that has thrown him out? I would like my friends, the critics of the Government, to come and tell us what is the remedy. I myself do not know the remedy.

It is the democratic process with a vengeance. If you have the elective process, whoever is elected rightly or wrongly, a good man or a bad man, you have just got to accept it. That is the tragedy. I myself, in my minute of dissent to that special report to which Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri has made a reference, have tried to find a remedy as to how we could eliminate persons who develop vested interests and go on for ever. Somebody continues for 26 years as president of some important organisation. An eminent person like Dr. Subbarayan continues for eight years as he told us. An industrialist like Shri Naval Tata continues for ten years in the Indian Hockey Federation as President and tells us that as long as he was President India did not lose the gold medal but the moment he left India lost it. It is like this: *et hoc genus omne.*

That is not the remedy. The point is this. Let not the Government run away with this idea that they are doing everything. They are doing practically nothing. They are shielding themselves behind the appointment of the All-India Council of Sports with big names including names like myself. We are there. They are all advisers. There are Maharajas. There are . . .

Shri V. P. Nayar: Maharanas.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes, a Maharna is also there. There are Rajkumaris. Everybody is there, they tell us. They advise us and we listen to this advice. But the point is that advice is not what this country requires. We all know, the humblest of us, what is required. What is required in this

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country is more and more and more and more playing fields. How are you going to get them? In the Third Five-Year Plan what is the money that has been allotted for the development of sports? Practically nothing. I am not going to ask this question to the hon. Minister of Education because he himself is helpless in this matter. There is the hon. Finance Minister sitting alongside and the right person to answer this question is my hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Finance He is a very good sportsman, indoor and outdoor both.

The point is this. In this many things have gone wrong. There are many people. If I had to be mean, I could hang many people including the hon. Minister of Education. But the point is: Is there anyone who really in good faith has done something wrong or right? For that I would urge the House to wait till this probe is done. This is the only one warning I would like to give to the hon. Minister—and this warning I have given him before—that his appointing me to head a probing committee can by itself mean nothing, unless it is appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act because already there are whispers going on, "We are not bound to give evidence before this probing committee." That is something I have a duty to seize this House of. People must be compelled to come forward and give their honest views. I am not talking of people who are directly connected with this organisation. I am not talking of them. It is the distant observers who do most of the shouting. A man who is doing a solid piece of work does not shout. He tries to do his best. But the damage that has been done is by people who have had little to do with sports, who contributed very little but who have had opportunities to show the worst side of our personality as it were, as though we were bad losers.

What is there in losing a game? We have had it ever since 1928. We lost it, but India has not lost it. It is still Indian hockey. If by sheer mismanagement and various other things it has gone out of our hands, well, let us be sportsmen and congratulate the other side. No, the thing is we want to hang people. I say that that is a wrong approach. Let us learn the lesson of Melbourne, of Tokyo and latest of Rome and put our house in order because there is plenty wrong in our house. Let us not run away from this. I am not for one moment suggesting that because organisations, associations and federations are autonomous therefore Government has to stand helpless at a distance and only tries to dole out money, shall we say, without any say in the matter. That is an attitude which I would not accept. I think the hon. Minister meant well. He was weak and the people in authority, the Federation and their representatives told him, if you do not do this, there is risk at Rome; so you go to Mount Abu, Srinagar, Hyderabad, Timbuktoo, I will give you all the funds. It was all done in good faith. Therefore, at this stage, I am not one who would condemn, anything for the matter of that. There is one thing that I will do. I will twenty-five naya paise condemn Shri H. N. Mukerjee Seventy-five naya paise I will support him because, as things are placed in this country, there is only one way of waking up our sports organisations waking up the Government, the State Governments and the like, and that is by the great service that he has rendered. Otherwise, I would say I would hang him 100 naya paise.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do share the videst part of the view expressed by my good friend Shri Jaipal Singh with regard to the service rendered by the great University sportsman and Communist Member Shri H. N. Mukerjee. He is about the most liberal communist alive in the world today and if all communist are like him, there will be very little terror about communism. I do not know how much a liberal communist like

him will be allowed to reign in a communist country. But, if that is the type, we have nothing to be afraid of. He was in one of the oldest Universities in Europe. He was also a cricketeer and he has played games. He has got the right to talk about this. This very debate, I am sure, will enlighten the authorities here and in the States and also the various organisations.

I do not take the line taken by Dr. P. Subbarayan that anything connected with sports should not be discussed here because it is not being discussed in the House of Commons. It is true that so far as our Constitution is concerned, and cricket and some team games are concerned, we are closely following the English example. But, there is something peculiarly Indian about all these games. As has been pointed out already, when Ranjit Singhji played cricket, they found for the first time that the Indian was a fraction of a second quicker in the eye and in the movement of muscle than a westner. He was dubbed a wizard in cricket and his grand tradition has been followed by other people.

The organisations has been functioning fairly well. I have had something to do with it myself. I was for a number of years President of the Madras Association and a Vice-President of the Board of Control. It is true, in those days, many of the top sportsmen were somewhere near the organisation.

It is true also there used to be a lot of generalisation. For example, it used to be commonly said; what can you do as a nation with the sort of food that we eat? But, they forget that Merchant was a great vegetarian and M. J. Gopalan of Madras was a vegetarian. It is not the food that matters. It is the way that a man is able to keep himself fit and coached up in the game and the way you are able to catch them young. What is more important in all these team games is....

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I submit that even vegetarian food has to be good food to really build up the physique.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I stand corrected by by good friend Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri when she says good food. It is only a matter of taste. If she means vitamins and well balanced food, I daresay she is right.

What is more important is, you can talk about food; you can refer to it on paper. How can it help a player if you are not able to help him as a player? You can catch them young. You must see to it that good sportsmen are provided with fairly comfortable jobs when they are sportsmen and even thereafter. If one has got the security problem, the problem of a house to look after, worrying him, how do you expect a man to give his best to the nation or to his side, when all the time he is oppressed by poverty and he has to make both ends meet? I have always been pleading for sportsmen being taken in for various jobs. We are encouraging so many different tribes and Scheduled Castes. Likewise, we must encourage sportsmen also. I am not saying that because a person is a sportsman, he should be given some job, but we must see to it that as far as possible, top sportsmen are kept out of want. It has happened in Madras, and I believe, in Bombay too, that many fine sportsmen have just faded away because they could not make both ends meet.

Shri Tangamani: Shri Sivaraman, for instance.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The prime necessity in all these matters is play-grounds. I am very glad that my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh has referred to this aspect, and my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee also has referred to it. What is happening is that some of the fine play-grounds in big cities are being swallowed up either by Government buildings or by big mercantile buildings. Play-grounds are the lungs in cities, and they have

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got to be preserved. There must be some Central legislation or State legislation preventing the using of playgrounds for such purposes, especially in congested cities. You cannot expect the boys, especially young boys, to run miles out of the city to play games. Many of them are too young to make these trips, and they become very tired also, especially in the tropics, if they are to make such long trips in order to play games in the playgrounds outside the city. Therefore all amenities must be given to provide play-grounds for the young boys.

I am glad also that Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri has referred to the question of foreign exchange. It is true that in respect of many games, we are trying our very best to get indigenous sports goods, and we are going a long way in meeting the demands. Some of our indigenous cricket-balls are very fine ones and some of them are very good. Some of the fine cricket bats are being made in India from out of the willow in Kashmir. But, it is just possible in regard to some of the games that we may not be able to get the best sports gear; in such cases, there must not be any delay or backlog in sanctioning the necessary foreign exchange for getting such sports gear from abroad.

In the sports organisations—I have been connected with them—what happens is this. If, as in Madras and in Bombay, the controlling association is an association consisting of representatives of clubs, and as Shri Jaipal Singh has pointed out, the elective principle is functioning, then, invariably the proper man comes in; he is elected by a number of clubs, and he comes in, and that organisation makes the best coaching arrangements also. For example, Wensley was the first coach that was brought to India. The Madras Association brought Wensley there; he stayed there for a long time to train our cricket sportsmen, and today, some of them have gained test caps on account of their having been coached by Wensley.

It is only when you have got associations not consisting of members representing the clubs, and some group or clique is controlling them, that all the trouble comes. Nobody is indispensable, least of all, in sports. That is the most important thing to remember. I do submit that the elective principle will have its own good effect, so far as these organisations are concerned. If anything goes wrong in any organisation, the Government of India must come down upon them like a ton of coal; if there is any defalcation or any nepotism takes place, then it must be put down with a firm hand. It is not only in other spheres of life that you have got nepotism, but you have got a lot of nepotism in sports too. It might just happen that if a man is in the good books of the selection committee or the people controlling an organisation, he may get the cap, in preference to people who deserve better. That sort of thing should not be allowed to happen. I am glad that we are discussing this matter here. Nothing can stop this supreme elected body from discussing anything, and I entirely agree with my hon. friends that nothing can be closed to us.

So far as hockey is concerned, we have done well. We have lost the mantle for the time being, but as has been pointed out already, our excellent standard has not gone down. It may be that we have lost the crown because of some mismanagement and other things, but ultimately we shall be all right. But the real point which my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee forgets is that, thanks to us, other countries have now caught up; they are emulating our game. Holland has emulated us, and then Germany also has emulated us. It is not Shri Jaipal Singh's time now when he was just making rings round other countries, but now other nations are also catching up. This is all to the good, because we shall now be playing a

really competitive game in international hockey.

I was rather surprised that my hon. friend had forgotten tennis. Our Krishnan covered himself with glory in Wimbledon. He has been doing well, and he did it for two years. It is precisely boys like him that I have in my mind when I say that you must give encouragement to the young sportsman. Krishnan's father is not a very rich man. He was just a clerk or a superintendent in some office, and somehow he managed to train Krishnan. And in his very first experience at Wimbledon, he has earned laurels from every one concerned.

I do not know also why my hon. friend has forgotten the Maharaja of Bikaner, Shri Karni Singhji, a Member of this House who did so well in shooting. He is one of the crack shots in the country.

But while talking of shooting, I must join with my hon. friend, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, in saying that it is a shame that wild life is being exterminated. That is not what we want. The wild buffalo is practically gone in Central India. The barking deer has practically disappeared. As regards the cheetah, you can count their number on your fingers. There are a few lions which are fortunately preserved. So far as rhinos are concerned, they wee practically shot down. Thank God we are now preserving them. This destruction of wild life is not sportsmanship. I am sure every attempt will be made to protect them. When the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill comes up for discussion, I hope to express my views on this. I have a number of friends in the princely order. But I have always had a feeling—I hope they will forgive me—that the one blot on their escutcheon is the amount of shooting they do, did, are doing now. In one case, there is a story that a gentleman brought the Viceroy some years ago to shoot a poor lame elephant which was led into the forest. When the Viceroy came, it just lifted up its trunk. He did not know what it was about. They shouted, Shoot, shoot'. Finally they found that the dead elephant had chain marks in the legs.

This is the sort of thing that should not happen. It is certainly unsporting. I hope shooting does not mean killing wild life—these precious specimens that we have in the country.

As regards equastrian sports, we have done well. I think we can lay the flattering unction to our hearts. In polo, we have done very well. The Maharaja of Jaipur was doing much in the field. The Nawab of Bhopal was a crack player. We had Hanut Singh and so many other Crack players. We are doing our best. I am glad the Government are giving all the help they can to Polo. I hope we will encourage racing and polo. This is the only way to keep up the quality of our horses. Nowadays in the Army, everything is getting mechanised and the horse may completely vanish from it. But I hope good breeding will go on. Though I do not go to races myself, I hope racing in the proper sense will continue so that we will have good horses and good breeding in Poona and other places.

We are also doing very well in ball badminton, table tennis and so many other games. I am not saying this just to pat ourselves on the back. As has been already said, our touring sportsmen are real ambassadors. When I was a student, we were only talking of Jaipal Singh of Oxford, Ramaswami of Cambridge, Hadi and others. These are great names and they have built up a great tradition behind them. Perhaps you know the story of the Nawab of Pataudi who was rushing to Oxford from London after dinner and he was breaking the speed rules. The policeman stopped him and asked, 'What do you mean by going like this'? The Nawab said: 'I am sorry I have to rush back to Cristchurch'.

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The Policeman said: 'Oh, you the Nawab. Good luck. I hope you will play well for Worcestershire' That in England is the spirit in which they take it. That is the tradition left behind in the sporting field.

Finally, I wish to say two or three things about catching them young and training them. Most of our associations are doing their very best. But where you have to get them is not at the college stage but at the school stage. That is where you must catch them and train them and follow it up. You must even examine the kind of food that they eat. When C. K. Nayadu was captaining our team in England—he is one of the finest captains; I want to pay my tribute to him—he used to go to every room where each player was staying while they were on tour of the countries and England and he used to see that every one of them went to bed at 9·30 or 10 so that he was fit for play the next day. If a player goes about playing cards till 2 A.M. in the forning, you cannot expect anything out of him in the game the next day. It is the duty of the captain to see to it that these things are attended to so that we get the best out of the players.

I repeat that we must do everything in our power to give all the assistance we can to sports organisations and to sports. We should see that many more playgrounds and stadia come into existence. Stadia are very important. In many places, they put up temporary structures for the sake of international games. Then nothing happens. They pull them down. Lakhs of rupees are spent in that way. Every city, every mofussil town must have a stadium where not only games could be played but other pageants and tamashaws can take place. I hope Government would take all steps.

I am very glad that Shri Mukerjee gave us all an opportunity to discuss games and to have a review of sports activities in India.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं खेलों के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष जानकारी नहीं रखता हूं लेकिन एक औसत दर्जे का भारतीय नागरिक होने के नाते ओलेम्पिक खेलों में भारतीय सम्मान को धक्का पहुंचा है उससे प्रभावित होकर कुछ शब्द यहां पर इस सदन के सामने रखने का साहस करता हूं । मुझ से पहले प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी, डाक्टर सुब्बारायन और श्री जयपाल सिंह आदि दिग्गज महानुभावों ने अपने विचार प्रकट कर दिये हैं इसलिए मेरे लिए अब यह आवश्यक नहीं रह गया है कि मैं इस पर बहुत विस्तार से जाऊं ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९२० में जो पहली पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान से ओलेम्पिक में शामिल होने के लिए ऐंटवर्प गई थी वह सर दोराबजी टाटा की देख रेख में गई थी । उस के बाद से प्रतिवर्ष हम अपनी विजय पताका में कुछ न कुछ बातें जोड़ते और बढ़ाते रहे हैं । लेकिन सन् १९५६ में मेलबोर्न में जो खेल हुए थे उन में हमें यह चेतावनी मिल गई थी कि हम खासकर हाकी क्षेत्र में जो सारे संसार में अपना एक दावा रखते थे आगे होने का वह समाप्त होने जा रहा है । यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि रोम के ओलेम्पिक्स में नये नये कीर्तिमान (रेकार्डस) स्थापित किये गये, सब देशों ने प्रगति की लेकिन भारत ने अपयश का टीका लगाने में प्रगति की । हमारी हार इतनी बुरी हुई है जिसकी कि कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती है और सारे देश की जनता को इससे जबर्दस्त ठेस पहुंची है । केवल हाकी क्षेत्र में ही नहीं एथैलिटिक्स में, कुश्ती में, भार उठाने में, फुटबाल में और तराकी आदि में भी हमें सब दिशाओं में असफलता का सामना करना पड़ा है । पहले के ओलम्पिक खेलों में यदि कोई असफलताएं होती थीं तो होकी की सफलता की खुशी में हम उनको भूल जाते

थे लेकिन अब की इतना गहरा धक्का लगा है कि वह भुलाये नहीं भूलतीं । अब केवल जो प्रोफेशनल खिलाड़ी हैं या जो खेल की संस्थाओं के क्षेत्र में अधिकार किये हुए हैं उन का ही यह काम नहीं रह गया है बल्कि एक औसत दर्जे के भारतीय नागरिक का भी यह अधिकार हो गया है कि इस बारे में सोचे और कोई रास्ता निकाले ।

सभापति महोदय, हाकी के खेल में हमारा मुकाबला अक्सर यह समझा जाता है कि केवल पाकिस्तान के साथ है लेकिन पाकिस्तान के इलावा सात अन्य देश हैं जो लगातार इस बीच में भारत के मुकाबले में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । किस प्रकार से हमारे भारत के खिलाड़ी खेलते हैं या पाकिस्तान के खिलाड़ी खेलते हैं उनके तरीके को उन्होंने समझ लिया है और इस बार यह देखा गया कि स्पेन, आस्ट्रेलिया, केनिया, न्यूजीलैंड, हालैंड, ब्रिटेन व जर्मनी यह सात राष्ट्र ऐसे पैदा हो गये हैं भारत के खिलाड़ियों के लिए जिनके कि मुकाबले में आगे बढ़ना बड़ा कठिन हो जायेगा और इसलिए अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम बहुत गहराई से इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करें ।

सबसे बड़ी कमी जो हमारे खिलाड़ियों में बताई गई और जिसके कि बारे में श्री जयपाल सिंह इस बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी रखते हैं और जैसा कि उन्होंने बतलाया कि अभी रोम में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो फाइनल मैच हुआ तो हम केवल अपने को डिफैंड करने में ही लगे रहे जब कि पाकिस्तान ने पहले चार मिनट में औफेंसिव लेकर हमारे ऊपर एक गोल कर दिया । उसकी स्ट्रैटिजी औफेंसिव की रही जब कि हमारी डिफेंसिव की और जिसका कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि पहले ही चार मिनट में उन्होंने हमारे ऊपर एक गोल कर दिया और उसके बाद वह अपना डिफेंस करते र और हम आखिर तक वह गोल नहीं उतार पाये । हमारे ऊपर गोल हो जाने के बाद से भारतीय खिलाड़ियों का आपस में तालमेल नहीं रहा ।

इसके अलावा यह भी शिकायत थी कि खिलाड़ियों के छांटने में, उनके चयन में निष्पक्षता का बर्ताव नहीं किया गया । प्रान्तीयता, जातिवाद, दलबन्दी और गुटबन्दी का वहां पर बोलबाला है । जहां पहले हमेशा ओलेम्पिक खेलों में १८ खिलाड़ी ले जाये जाते थे जिनमें कि १३ खिलाड़ी थे वहां अब २१ खिलाड़ी ले जाये गये और उनको रोम की सैर कराई गई सरकारी खर्चे पर या जनता के खर्चे पर जब कि खेलें केवल १३ खिलाड़ी ही । अब सवाल यह उठता है कि आखिर इस शासन और जनता के पैसे का दुरूपयोग क्यों किया गया? अभी २१ नवम्बर को स्टार्ड क्वैश्चन नम्बर २६६ के उत्तर में शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय की ओर से डा० केसकर ने जवाब देते हुए यह बतलाया कि वह आटोनमस संस्थायें हैं हम कैसे दखल दे सकते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम हर प्रकार की संस्था को कुछ न कुछ स्वाधीनता देने के पक्ष में हैं लेकिन जब उन की वह स्वतंत्रता देश के सम्मान के विरुध जाती है तब भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक की और कम से कम संसद के सदस्य का वह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करे ताकि उस के बारे म आगे के लिए कोई जांच पडताल कराई जाये और कोई रास्ता निकाली जाये । मेरे पास अधिक समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि १९६४ में जकार्ता में ओलिम्पिक्स होने वाले हैं .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : टोकियो में ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : हां, टोकियो में ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : १९६२ में ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : नहीं, १९६४ में । हर चार साल के बाद ओलिम्पिक्स होते हैं । अभी १९६० में हुए हैं ।

इन चार वर्षों में हमारे सामने इतना अवसर है कि हम इतनी तैयारी करें कि भारत के माथे पर जो कलंक का टीका लगा है, उस को समाप्त कर दिया जाये । इस विषय में बहुत से सुझाव दिये गये हैं, लेकिन सब से बड़ा सुझाव यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने जो स्टैटेजी अपनाई है, उसको ध्यान में रखा जाये । जब उसके खिलाड़ियों की टीम बनाई गई, तो रोम में जाने से पहले उसने विदेशों में बीस पच्चीस मैच खेले । इसके विपरीत हमारे खिलाड़ी आखिर में पहुंचे । उनका आपस में कोई काम्बीनेशन नहीं है, कोई सहयोग नहीं है । वे आपस में लड़ते हैं । उनके झगड़ों के समाचार रोम के अखबारों में छपे । उससे हमारा बहुत अपमान होता है । मैं एक विनम्र संसद्-सदस्य होने की हैसियत से शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस खयाल में न रहें कि चूंकि हमने इन संस्थाओं को इतनी औटोनौमी दे दी है, इसलिए हमें इसमें कुछ करने या उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और वे हमारे देश के नाम को कलंकित करते रहें । अब समय आ गया है कि उनको सख्ती से कदम उठाना चाहिये और बीच में पड़ कर हालत को सुधारना चाहिये ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह के नेतृत्व में जो कमेटी बिठाई गई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि उस कमेटी को इतने अधिकार नहीं दिये गये हैं और उनकी रिपोर्ट पर कौन अमल करने वाला है । यह आवश्यक है कि उस कमेटी के पीछे ताकत होनी चाहिये और गवर्नमेंट को उसके हाथों को मजबूत करना चाहिये । अगर वह कमेटी पूरी तरह ताकतवर नहीं है, तो गवर्नमेंट अपनी ओर से कमेटी मुकर्रर करे और बजट सेशन में इस विषय पर फिर बहस करने का मौका दिया जाये । तब उसकी रिपोर्ट का कुछ लाभ हो सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय हमारे खेल का स्तर इतना गिरा हुआ नहीं है, किन्तु जिनके हाथ में प्रबन्ध है, वे ऐशो-इशरत, विदेश-यात्रा करने में और हो सकता है कि उस बहाने से अपना फायदा उठाने में लगे रहते हैं और वास्तविक कार्य की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the president of the Indian Alympic Association is of the opinion that India's performance at the Olympic Games is quite creditable and that this performance is better than in any of the previous Olympics. He goes on to say that he has been distressed and pained because of the tirade against India's performance at the Rome Olympics in certain sections of the Press. He has a right to his own way of thinking but that is not the whole truth. I do not want to dispute it.

It is a fact that Milkha Singh who came fourth in the finals is the first Asian to be on the track in the final event and that has added to the prestige of the country no doubt. Our football team also did creditably well as Prof. Mukerjee said. To compare our football with Hungary is itself a pride for this country. And for our football to have drawn with France is a matter, this country can justly be proud of.

But, these are all petty consolations and insignificant feathers on our cap because of the fact that we have suffered a sort of a debacle so far as our hockey is concerned. There are so many criticisms levelled against our hockey team. Whatever it might be, we have suffered a debacle there at

the hands of Pakistan. Therefore, we are happy to hear that the Government has instituted an enquiry into the causes of this debacle. I would request them to see that it is a thorough enquiry because it has been proved by our performance that the record that we have achieved at the Olympic games is not the national record that we had succeeded in establishing in this country. Why is it that there has been a large-scale discrepancy between the two records? There are also criticisms that we had sent some players who did not come up to the standard.

If there has been anything of that sort I would request the Government to see that it does not happen because we speak of improvement of the standards of our games in the interest not only of sports itself but also in the interest of the country as a whole. There are also criticisms levelled against the coaches and the method of training. If there is any truth in it, there must be a through probe into that also.

There is a tendency, Sir, a very wrong tendency that is growing now. The directive of the All-India Sports Council is very often flouted by the sports federations. Everybody knows that the directive of the All-India Sports Council so far as the maximum strength of the participating teams is concerned was being flouted. What about the hockey team? It is a shame, if I may say so, that we added three extras as dummy entrants for events in which they did not participate. That means that we were telling a lie. I would say, Sir, to tell a lie abroad, to be known as liar abroad is a naional disgrace. There must be a thorough enquiry into that also.

An. Hon. Member: They should not tell a lie at home also.

Shri Hem Barua: We should not tell a lie at home also, but when we tell a lie abroad it becomes a national disgrace.

Dr. Otto Peltzer, the athletic coach connected with our Rajkumari Coaching Scheme made a statement in Bombay. He said that it was not that the Indian participants lacked in talent but there was no proper preparation for them. If that is true, I would ask the Government to gear up its machinery and see that there is proper preparation before our participants are allowed to participate in internafional games.

Sir, I want to make one or two suggestions before I conclude. In order to improve the standards of our participants here I would rather say that there should be the selection of participants at least a year ahead so that they might know about their correct position, or else they are allowed to be lost in the maze of cross purposes and all sorts of doubts and suspicions. Then, I would say that sports must be seriously organised and encouraged in the schools and colleges because schools and colleges constitute the seed bed on which the future generation of sportsmen and sportswomen would be born.

Another thing that I would say is, a national sports Week must be organised annually not only at the Delhi level but also at the village, district or State level, because we want to participate in the olympic games in 1964 and 1968 and there we must be able to give a better account of ourselves. The pet argument given for the debacle suffered by our hockey team is that we were over-confident, we were complacent and our players thought that the gold medal was in their pockets. This is a very weak argument, it is an argument to cover up one's weakness and it does not hold any water. Therefore, I would request the Minister and the Government to see that things improve so that we may wear more feathers in our cap in the coming games.

श्री ग्र० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, इस वक्त जब कि हम प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी के मोशन

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

पर, जो हमारे मुल्क के खेल के मुताल्लिक है, बहस कर रहे हैं, हमारी बहस का यह मन्शा नहीं है कि हम हारे क्यों, बल्कि हमारी बहस का मन्शा यह है कि जब हम खेल को खेलें, तो उसमें हम इस बात को अपनी नज़र के सामने रखें कि किसी भी खेल के साथ, जो कि दुनिया के ओलिम्पिकस के मैदान में होता है, हमारी कौम का मुस्तकबल भी वाबस्ता है । जब मैं आपके सामने अपने ये अल्फ़ाज़ पेश कर रहा हूं, मेरे सामने वह वक्त है, वह नक्शा है, जब हमने रेडियो के ज़रिये यह सुना कि रोम के मैदान में हमारी हाकी की टीम हार गई । यकीनन ये चन्द खिलाड़ी नहीं थे, जो हारे, बल्कि सारी कौम, सारा हिन्दुस्तान हारा । खेल के मैदान में किसी इंडिविडुअल का, किसी फ़र्द का नाम नहीं लिया जाता है बल्कि अफसोस का मुकाम था कि पहली बार १९२८ के बाद हमारा कौमी तराना शामिल नहीं था । इसकी जिम्मेदारी खिलाड़ियों पर नहीं है, बल्कि उन लोगों पर है जिन पर हमने इनका इंतखाब करने की जिम्मेदारी डाली थी । हमने इस बात का बहुत पहले अंदाज़ा किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की हाकी टीम अब उस मुकाम पर नहीं है जिस पर कि वह उस वक्त थी जब श्री जयपाल सिंह इसकी रहनुमाई करते थे और १९२८ में जब उन्होंने इसकी रहनुमाई की थी । इसके बाद से जिस ढंग से हम खेलते आए हैं, उसका हमें एहसास हो चुका है, लेकिन उस एहसास के बावजूद भी हमने वे तमाम कोशिशें नहीं की हैं जो हमें करनी चाहिये थीं ताकि खेल के मैदान में हम अपने झंडे को फिर से शान के साथ कायम रखते । इसकी वजह क्या है ? इसकी वजह है हमारे मुल्क के जिम्मेदार लोगों की जाती ख्वाहिशें और साजिशें । जिस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की टीम कोच की जा रही थी तो नाना कुन्नू हमारे कोच थे । वह श्रीनगर भी गए थे और हैदराबाद भी गए थे । वह बम्बई के सिलैक्शन में भी थे । लेकिन फाइनल सिलैक्शन के वक्त एक साहब श्री किशनलाल पैदा कर लिये गये । ये कहां से आये, इसका किसी को इल्म नहीं है । वह साहब हमारी हाकी की टीम के साथ जाते हैं । उनकी वह बात मैं इस हाउस के मैम्बर साहिबान को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वह जाती तौर पर हाकी टीम के किसी खिलाड़ी से भी वाकिफ नहीं थे और न ही उन्होंने उन खिलाड़ियों में से किसी को खेलते हुए ही देख था । उन पर यह बन जिम्मेदारी डाली गई कि वह हमारे कोच बन कर जायें ।

इसके साथ ही एक और वाका मैं हाउस के मैम्बर साहिबान के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । हमारे हाकी के बेहतरीन खिलाड़ी श्री ध्यान चन्द उस वक्त माउंट आबू में थे । उन्हें २४ जून की मीटिंग के लिए जो हैदराबाद में होनी थी जहां पर कि फाइनल सिलैकशन होना था बुलाया गया और मज़े की बात यह है कि २२ तारीख को उनको माउंट आबू में तार जाता है । सिलैक्शन करने वाली इस कमेटी को बखबी यह इल्म है कि श्री ध्यान चन्द को पहले माउंट आबू से दिल्ली आना है और यहां से फिर हवाई जहाज के जरिय हैदराबाद पहुंचना है और इस सब के लिए उनको दो दिन का वकफा दिया जाता है । कितनी यह अफसोसनाक बात है, किस कद्र शर्मनाक साजिश है कि दो दिन का वकफा दिया जाता है और यह जानते हुए दिया जाता है कि दो दिन में वह हैदराबाद नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं । यह भी एक वजह थी कि हमको रोम में शिकस्त हुई । हिन्दुस्तान के अच्छे अच्छे खिलाड़ियों में से किसी की राय नहीं ली गई । जहां तक हाकी का ताल्लुक है, इसकी तरफ हमें तवज्जह देनी चाहिये । इस हाकी की टीम के साथ और इस हाकी के साथ हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की शान वाबस्ता है, इस एवान ी शान वाबस्ता है और इस पर हमें पूरा पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा मैं पहलवानों की टीम की तरफ भी आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। पिछली बार जब इस एवान में मेरे दोस्त श्री भक्त दर्शन ने यह सवाल उठाया था तो मैंने एक सप्लीमेंटरी में पूछा था कि पहलवानों की जो हमने टीम भेजी, उसके मैनेजर कौन थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम किसी शख्स की भी खातिर कौम का पैसा जाया नहीं कर सकते और अगर सिर्फ पैसा जाया करने का ही सवाल होता तो शायद कुछ हम नर्मी कर देते लेकिन यह कौम की इज्जत का मामला है, इस वास्ते इसको हमें सीरियसली लेना है। एक ऐसे शख्स को इस टीम का मैनेजर बना कर भेजा गया जिस ने अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी बटेर भी नहीं लड़ाये हों, कभी पतंग भी न उड़ाई हो। उसको टीम का मैनेजर बना कर भेज दिया गया। इसमें शक नहीं कि वह बहुत बड़े शायर हैं। लेकिन शायरी और पहलवानी दो मुतज़ाद चीजें हैं। जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूं वह मुस्कराने की बात नहीं है बल्कि मातम मनाने की है। जब हमारा एक पहलवान वहां जाता है कुश्ती लड़ने तो उसका पांच पाउंड वज़न ज्यादा निकलता है और मालूम होता है कि वह कुश्ती लड़ने के काबिल नहीं है। वह कुश्ती के दंगल में पहुंच जाता है। उसको अब स्टीम बाथ दिया जाता है और उसको इस कद्र नाकारा किया जाता है कि चार मिनट में ही वह चारों शानें चित गिर पड़ता है। ये सब ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर कि अफसोस का ही इजहार किया जा सकता है।

मैं वजीर तालीम से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जिस शिद्दत के साथ उन्होंने जनाना टीम को न भेजे जाने पर जुर्रत का इजहार किया था, उसी शिद्दत के साथ दूसरे मामलों में भी अपनी जुर्रत का इजहार करें।

[श्री ए - ایم - طارق (جموں تتھا کاشمیر) : جناب چیرمین صاحب - اس وقت جب کہ ہم پروفیسر مکرجی کے مشن پر - جو ہمارے ملک کے کھیل کے متعلق ہے - بحث کر رہے ہیں - ہماری بحث کا یہ منشا نہیں ہے کہ ہم ہارے کیوں - بلکہ ہماری بحث کا منشا یہ ہے کہ جب ہم کھیل کو کھیلیں -تو اس میں ہم اس بات کو اپنی نظر کے سامنے رکھیں کہ کسی بھی کھیل ے ساتھ - جو کہ دنیا کے اُلمپکس کے میدان میں ہوتا ہے - ہماری قوم کا مستقبل بھی وابستہ ہے - جب میں آپ کے سامنے اُپر یہ الفاظ پیش کر رہا ہوں میرے سامنے وہ وقت ہے - وہ نقشہ ہے جب ہم نے ریڈیو کے ذریعہ یہ سنا کہ روم کے میدان میں ہماری ہاکی کی ٹیم ہار گئی - یقیناً یہ جلد کھلاڑی نہیں تھے جو ہارے - بلکہ ساری قوم - سارا ہندوستان ہارا - کھیل کے میدان میں کسی انڈیوڈؤل کا - کسی فرد کا نام نہیں لیا جاتا ہے - بلکہ افسوس کا مقام تھا کہ پہلی بار ۱۹۲۸ کے بعد ہمارا قومی ترانہ شامل نہیں تھا - اسکی ذمہ‌داری کھلاڑیوں پر نہیں ہے بلکہ ان لوگوں پر ہے جن پر ہم نے ان کا انتخاب کرنے کی ذمہ داری ڈالی تھی - ہم نے اس بات کا بہت پہلے اندازہ کیا تھا کہ ہندوستان کی ہاکی ٹیم اب اس مقام پر نہیں ہے جس پر وہ اس وقت تھی جب شری جیپال سنگھ اسکی رہنمائی کرتے تھے اور ۱۹۲۸ میں جب انہوں نے اسکی رہنمائی کی تھی - اس کے بعد جس تعلق سے ہم کھیلنے آئے ہیں اس کا ہمیں احساس ہوچکا ہے - لیکن اس احساس کے

[شری اے - ایم طارق]

فائنل سلیکشن ہونا تھا بلایا گیا اور مزے کی بات یہ ہے کہ ۲۲ تاریخ کو ان کو ساؤنڈ ابو میں تار جاتا ہے - سلیکشن کرنے والی اس کمیٹی کو بخوبی یہ علم ہے کہ شری دھیان چند کو پہلے ساؤنڈ ابو سے دلی آنا ہے اور یہاں سے پھر ہوائی جہاز کے ذریعہ حیدر آباد پہنچنا ہے اور اس سب کے لئے ان کو دو دن کا وقفہ دیا جاتا ہے - کتنی یہ افسوسناک بات ہے - کس قدر شرمناک ساؤنڈ ہے کہ دو دن کا وقفہ دیا جاتا ہے اور یہ جانتے ہوئے دیا جاتا ہے کہ دو دن میں یہ حیدرآباد نہیں پہنچ سکتے ہیں - یہ بھی ایک وجہ تھی کہ روم میں ہم کو شکست ہوئی - ہندوستان کے اچھے اچھے کھلاڑیوں میں سے کسی کی رائے نہیں لی گئی - جہاں تک ہاکی کا تعلق ہے اس کی طرف ہمیں توجہ دینی چاہئے - اس ہاکی کی ٹیم کے ساتھ اور اس ہاکی کے ساتھ ہمارے ہندوستان کی شان وابستہ ہے - اس ایوان کی شان وابستہ ہے اور اس پر ہمیں پورا پورا دھیان دینا چاہئے -

اس کے علاوہ میں پہلوانوں کی ٹیم کی طرف بھی آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - پچھلی بار اس ایوان میں جب میرے دوست شری بھکت درشن نے یہ سوال اُٹھایا تھا تو میں نے ایک سپلیمنٹری میں پوچھا تھا

باوجود بھی ہم نے وہ تمام کوششیں نہیں کیں جو ہمیں کرنی چاہئے تھیں تاکہ کھیل کے میدان میں ہم اپنے جھنڈے کو پھر سے شان کے ساتھ قائم رکھتے - اس کی وجہ کیا ہے - اس کی وجہ ہے ہمارے ملک کے ذمہ دار لوگوں کی ذاتی خواہشیں اور سازشیں - جس وقت ہندوستان کی ٹیم کوچ کی جا رہی تھی تو نانا کلو ہمارے کوچ تھے - وہ سریلنگر بھی گئے تھے اور حیدرآباد بھی گئے تھے - وہ بمبئی کے سلیکشن میں بھی تھے - لیکن فائنل سلیکشن کے وقت ایک صاحب شری کشن لال پیدا کر لئے گئے - یہ کہاں سے آئے اس کا کسی کو علم نہیں ہے - یہ صاحب ہماری ہاکی ٹیم کے ساتھ جاتے ہیں - ان کی یہ بات میں اس ہاؤس کے ممبر صاحبان کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ذاتی طور پر ہاکی ٹیم کے کسی کھلاڑی سے بھی واقف نہیں تھے اور نہ ہی انہوں نے ان کھلاڑیوں میں سے کسی کو کھیلتے ہوئے ہی دیکھا تھا - ان پر یہ ذمہ داری ڈالی گئی کہ وہ ہمارے کوچ بن کر جائیں -

اس کے ساتھ ہی ایک اور واقعہ میں ہاؤس کے ممبر صاحبان کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - ہمارے ہاکی کے بہترین کھلاڑی شری دھیان چند اس وقت ساؤنڈ ابو میں تھے - انہیں ۱۴ جون کی کی میچ کے لئے جو حیدرآباد میں ہونی تھی جہاں پر کہ

زنانہ ٹیم کو نہ بھیجے جانے پر جرأت
کا اظہار کیا تھا اسی شدت کے ساتھ
دوسرے معاملوں میں بھی اپنی جرأت
کا اظہار کریں -]

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Sir, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the importance which has been put by many hon. Members on the necessity of catching our youngsters and training them up in time? I would just like to refer to the visit of the junior tennis team to Europe recently. I am sure the Minister is aware of the fact that there is a very big scandal concerning this. I attach particular importance to this, because here are a bunch of young boys, who have been chosen and sent abroad in order to get experience and practice; and, it is reported the manager of this team, who happens to be the Secretary of the All India Lawn Tennis Association and who is visiting Europe for the first time, took advantage of this visit to treat this bunch of boys who were under his care in such a way that many of them have come back totally disgusted and demoralised.

The young boys were put in lodgings where they got scarcely two square meals a day, whereas this gentleman, I believe, was living in one of the luxurious hotels in London, made a couple of trips to Paris and generally enjoyed himself, while the young boys were left entirely to themselves. I think the Minister will see that a probe or inquiry is made into this matter too.

The only other point I wish to make is, because there is no time, there is a general air of depression and demoralisation here because of Hockey defeat at the Rome Olympics. I personally feel we have got to adjust ourselves psychologically to the fact that a whole era of Indian hockey has passed. It will not come back again. We have reached the stage where many other nations have almost reached

کہ پہلوانوں کی جو ہم نے ٹیم بھیجی
اس کے مینیجر کون تھے - میں
کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم کسی شخص
کی بھی خاطر قوم کا پیسہ ضائع نہیں
کر سکتے اور اگر صرف پیسہ ضائع
کرنے کا ہی سوال ہوتا تو شائد کچھ
ہم نرمی کر دیتے لیکن یہ قوم کی
عزت کا معاملہ ہے اس واسطے اس کو
ہمیں سیریسلی لینا ہے - ایک ایسے
شخص کو اس ٹیم کا مینیجر بنا کر
بھیجا گیا جس نے اپنی زندگی میں
کبھی ہتھیر بھی نہیں لڑائے ہوں - کبھی
پتنگ بھی نہ اڑائی ہو - اس کو
ٹیم کا مینیجر بنا کر بھیج دیا گیا -
اِس میں شک نہیں کہ وہ بہت بڑے
شاعر ہیں - لیکن شاعری اور پہلوانی
دو متضاد چیزیں ہیں - جو میں
کہنے جا رہا ہوں وہ مسکرانے کی بات
نہیں ہے بلکہ ماتم منانے کی ہے -
جب ہمارا ایک پہلوان وہاں جاتا ہے
کشتی لڑنے تو اس کا پانچ پاؤنڈ وزن
زیادہ نکلتا ہے اور معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ وہ
کشتی لڑنے کے قابل نہیں ہے وہ
کھتی کے دنگل میں پہنچ جاتا ہے -
اِس کو اب سٹیم باتھ دیا جاتا ہے
اور اس کو اس قدر ناکارہ کیا جاتا ہے
کہ چار منٹ میں ہی وہ چاروں
شانے چت گر پڑتا ہے - یہ سب ایسی
چیزیں ہیں جن پر کہ افسوس کا
اظہار کیا جا سکتا ہے -

میں وزیر تعلیم سے درخواست
کرونگا کہ جس شدت کے ساتھ انہوں نے

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

parity with us, and I think it is all to the good. We have taught them hockey. Do we really want that age to come back when we used to win by 15 goals and 20 goals? That was no contest. This is the real contest where one year Pakistan may win, next year we may win and the third year Holland or somebody else may win. A new age has come. If we do not realise this, we will be demoralised and depressed. It is we who taught them hockey.

Australia and Holland learnt hockey from Penniger and Norris. These are the people who played for our olympic teams, who have gone and migrated and settled down in those countries. Everybody knows that Penniger coached the Dutch team and Norris coached the Australian team. It is the Indian hockey which has taught them how to improve their standard and come up to our standard. It is all to the good. Therefore, we should not think of those old days. We may win or may not. Apart from the question of indiscipline, mismanagement, etc., which has to be looked into, I think our national psychology requires some readjusting to this new position and that is something which we should welcome and not deplore.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं। माननीय मंत्री जी को भली भांति मालूम है कि हमारे देश में जो क्रिकेट के मैच होते हैं, खेल होते हैं, ये खेल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नहीं है, यह खेल केवल अंग्रेजी जानने और बोलने वाले मुल्कों में ही खेला जाता है, या जो अंग्रेजों के उपनिवेश हैं या रह चुके हैं, वहीं खेला जाता हैं। अब हमारा देश आजाद हो चुका है। फिर इस खेल को जिसमें कि लाखों रुपये खर्च होते हैं और लाखों आदमी देखने जाते हैं, जिस में कि समय का अपव्यय होता है और उसके अलावा हमारी मानसिक दासता का यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रतीक साबित हो रहा हैं, आप विचार करेंगे कि इसे इस देश में बन्द किया जाये और दूसरे खेल जिन से हमारे देश का, हमारे राष्ट्र का सम्मान ऊंचा हो सकता है, उनको ऊंचे उठाया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में भी सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है।

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Before I reply to the various points that have been raised in regard to this debate I should like to make it clear that we were anxious that this debate should be postponed till we have received the report from the committee which has been appointed by the Sports Council. But in this matter we have to submit to the wishes of the Speaker and since he had admitted this motion, therefore, Government had no alternative but to abide by the wishes of the Speaker.

I am, however, glad that Shri Hiren Mukerjee has brought this matter before the House. The way in which this debate has gone on clearly indicates that there is a growing interest in sports in the country. This, I think, is a very healthy sign. I should, however, like to submit that the whole hockey defeat in Rome should be viewed in the proper perspective.

Recently, in the United Kingdom the Government appointed a committee under Wolfender, which has just submitted its report. U.K. is as much concerned about sports as we are. So, the Wolfender Committee report has gone into this question very thoroughly and for the benefit of everybody, sportsmen, sports' organisations, Government, press who comments on sports, for everybody I think this important document may be of use. I will not take the time of the House by dealing with the various recommendations which this Committee has made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is a copy available in the library?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is not there, a copy will be sent there. I would

not like to take the time of the House in drawing attention to the various recommendations which this Committee has made. I would only like to say that with regard to selection they have made the declaration that a national team should be composed of the best performers of the country and anything less is a disservice to the nation and an affront to the competing teams.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): If Britain is a loser in international games, why should we follow their approach?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member should have some patience and he should try to understand my point.

I think it is an important statement which they have made and if our, sports federations follow this word by word, many of our difficulties will be resolved. When we sent our teams to international competitions, it should be our effort to send the best team, because national prestige is involved and anybody who does any kind of favouritism or nepotism as far as selection of teams is concerned, renders the greatest disservice to the nation. Now I do not like to make any comments with regard to the hockey team, but I would like to say that we should make an effort to send our best teams of contingents to these international competitions.

After having said this I would like to say that our boys have done the best. Recently, we have seen our achievements in cricket. We are all proud of the way in which our boys have played and I am sure they will bring many more glories to this country.

In hockey we have lost. But we should remember that it was undivided India which was winning hockey all these years and after the partition the hockey team was also divided. Pakistan also claims to have some of the good players of olden times and it has also a tradition of hockey as we have in our country. I am not suggesting in any way that we should not do everything that is possible to improve hockey. I am only trying to analyse the situation and place it before the House so that we may see the whole thing in its proper perspective. We must also remember that hockey is now being played by many European countries and the challenge is coming from other quarters also and we will have to make continuous efforts to improve our hockey if we want to retain our championship.

In this connection, I should like to quote another sentence from this Report, which I think would greatly benefit us. It says:

> "It is clearly true that national prestige is to some degree involved in international contests. If it were not, they would lose a great deal of their point; and it is a perfectly proper form of patriotism to want to win them."

In this country there is no one who has not felt disappointed when we heard the news about hockey. Naturally, we lowered our heads and we all felt ashamed that the country lost its crown. But, at the same time, let us remember . . .

Dr. M. S. Aney: We can take pride that Pakistan has won, because they are our disciples. We need not be disappointed of that. शिष्यादिच्छेत् पराजयम says a Sanskrit poet.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: National prestige is involved. There is no doubt about this matter. Then, it continues:

> "But these feelings ought, in a mature and adult society, to be kept within reasonable bounds. It is not the end of the world if British teams are defeated, still less is it a symptom or proof of national decadence."

Shri Kalika Singh: If we follow Britain, we will ever be defeated.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member would kindly have patience. In many respects, we greatly benefit if we follow U.K. sports. At least in the field of sports they have made remarkable achievements and in the whole world today U.K. stands as one producing best sportsmen in the world.

The report continues:

"To talk, as some do, as if sport could properly be used as a major instrument of international diplomacy, or as if a nation's authority and influence in world affairs at large are to be measured by its successes or failures in the Olympic Games, seems to us to reveal a serious lack of sense of proportion."

They go on:

"It is ture also that in international contests, even more than in domestic ones, other considerations enter besides the actual result of a match. They are much less clearcut and definable than the sheer winning or losing, but from the point of view of prestige they may be no less important. It is possible to win a match discreditably and to lose it with credit. This attitude in turn can be pressed too far, to the point at which being 'a good loser' becomes almost an end in itself, or at least a polite synonym for defeatism. We should not wish to encourage that. But we do believe that on grounds of prestige alone it is better to lose gracefully and goodhumouredly than to win by sharp practice or unsportsmanlike conduct."

This is very valuable advice which this Committee has given. I am in general agreement with the house that it was a great disappointment to us that we lost in hockey. But when there is an international competition, sometimes we may win and sometimes we may lose. Let us make greater efforts next time and try to win the game. But we cannot say that for ever we shall never lose. A sportsman who wants to enter the field must be prepared to lose if he is a real and genuine sportsman. It is from that point of view that we should view this situation in its total context.

With regard to the various criticisms that have been levelled against various persons, against the Maharaja of Patiala for having got into the seat of the President and against various persons who had gone without foreign exchange, I do not think the House expects me to go into these details. The probe committee is going into all these matters and they would certainly make recommendations which the Government would consider.

Shri Mukerjee rightly drew the attention of the Government to evolution of a national policy of sports. After Melbourne we knew that sports were not coming up. In fact, there was a big gap after independence.. Before independence the princes and various people who had money used to patronise sports. Government had to come in the picture and take their place in order to promote sports. It took some time. I am glad to say that the Patiala Committee has made some very sound recommendations and all our policy at present is based on the recommendations made by the Patiala Committee. What are the recommendations which the Committee made? Broadly they are these. The Committee said that the results cannot be achieved within a day. It will take some time before we can produce sportsmen. We have to dig deeper and deeper to discover talent among our younger children. We have to develop sports in the schools, in the Colleges, and in the rural areas and bring in younger people into the field. It is only then that we shall be able to build up the right type of sportsmen.

Various measures we have taken. We have been giving assistance to the

State Governments for setting playing fields, for setting up stadia, for equipment. Various kinds of assistance, we have given. Our funds are limited. We do not have unlimited funds. Whatever funds we have at our disposal, we are doing our best to promote sports. We consider sports vital for the building up of the nation, for the building up of the youth.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee referred to the national policy and spoke about the various measures which this Committee has recommended. A National Institute of Sports is being set up. In fact, it has already been set up. The Director has been appointed. We are negotiating to get foreign coaches. It is our effort to get the best coaches from all over the world in order that there may be proper coaching. Coaching is the most important item in the improvement of sports. Without coaching, sports cannot be improved. It is our effort to get the best coaches in this Sports Institute. We are hoping that in the near future, before early next year, this Institute will be able to make a start. We are also going to reorganise the Rajkumari Coaching scheme and make it a National coaching scheme. I hope we may be able to have more funds at our disposal for building up stadia, holding of national championship, holding of matching games, etc. As far as Government are concerned, they did their best. We have given all the facilities that were asked for for arranging matching games for sending our boys abroad for matches. Everything that was possible was done. In fact, about a year ago, I told the President of the Hockey Federation that whatever funds they want, will be given to them as far as hockey is concerned.

श्री जयपाल सिंह : वही तो गलती हुई ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We did not want to take any risk with hockey. Ultimately, I must say , in this respect, we will have to depend on the people. Everything cannot be done by the Government. As a sportsman, Shri Jaipal Singh should know that the Government can place funds at the disposal of the people. It is the people who must organise sports ultimately. In a democratic society, we will have to depend on our people.

At present we are very critical of our Sports Federation. It is said that Government should take over the Sports Federation.

Some Hon. Member: No, no.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In fact, our policy is to have minimum interference in sports organisations. We want to develop leadership and initiative among the people. The Sports Council is there to give money, to give advice, to give all assistance. It is however our earnest desire that sports should be organised on a democratic basis. The initiative and leadership should rest in the hands of the people and the Government should not take over all the sports organisations.

We are not happy with many things that are happening which have been pointed out to us. All kinds of things are happening. Sometimes there have been wrong selection committees. Sometimes, selections are made in a way. We also know that Sports Federations are misusing public funds. Everybody knows about these things. But the remedy that is being suggested is not the right remedy. It was said that we should take over the Sports Federation. But, we have to encourage them to develop responsibility, initiative and leadership. That is, by creating a healthy public opinion. I am glad that Parliament is aware of all this. It will help in building up the sports organisations.

I should say one word more with regard to our achievements in this Olympic. The picture does not seem to be so bleak as is sometimes pointed out. Let us see hockey. It is true that we lost in hockey and we won only the silver medal. Then, take

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

foot-ball. Our foot-ball team defeated Afghanistan; and in the zonal ties during the Olympics proper also, it did extremely well, in fact, much better than what it did in the past. As for wrestling our wrestlers also did not fare badly; one of our wrestlers was fifth in the world, and another seventh. As regards shooting, one of our shooters as the House knows, a Member of this House, namely His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner did very well; and he was eighth in the world in clay-pigeon shooting. In athletics it is a great misfortune, and I think it was bad luck that Milkha Singh lost it; he could as well have gained, and it was just chance that he missed it.

Shri Hem Barua: He lost his stamina in the last hundred metre.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: But he did much better than what he did in the past, and, therefore we should feel proud of him.

These are some of the achievements which are there to our credit in spite of all the handicaps which we have, in spite of the inadequate facilities which we have, and in spite of all the difficulties which our sportsmen have to face; these are achievements, and they are no mean achievements. We shall do better in course of time. Let us not do anything which will discourage our people, bue let us do everything that is possible to encourage them and to give them all the help and assistance that they need and not criticise them out of place. I do not say that legitimate criticism should be ruled out; certainly, that should be welcomed by everybody, but the whole thing should be viewed in the proper perspective. We may have lost hockey this time but we will win it next time. Let us infuse courage among our people that they have done well in the cricket matches. We are all very proud of them. Defeat is not very significant. The important thing is that—and the Wolfenden report has drawn attention to this—we should win our matches with credit, and if we lose, we lose with credit. We should not discredit our country in any way.

I am glad to say that so far, our teams have acted in a creditable manner. There may have been shortcomings here and there, but they are minor matters, and the probe committee will look into them. The important thing is to build up sports in this country. In this matter we want the co-operation of everybody, the sportsmen, the sports organisations, the State Governments and the various agencies which we have to create a consciousness among our people that sports are vital for the building up of the nation; it is only then that sports can be built up.

I do not like to take the time of the House any more, and already the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has reminded me twice or thrice that I should finish. I am grateful to all the Members who have participated in this debate and have made valuable contributions. I have no doubt that the All-India Council of Sports, which consists of eminent sportsmen from all over the country will certainly take these suggestions into account.

I would like particularly to thank my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee for having brought this matter before Parliament.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have only one thing to say. My intention was only to focus the attention of Parliament on certain problems which have cropped up. But since Shri Jaipal Singh has suggested that he cannot do the probe which is expected of him, without the application of the Commissions of Enquiry Act in regard to his activities, I would like the hon. Minister to give us some kind of assurance that this matter will be properly examined and that a real probe would take place especially when Shri Jaipal Singh feels that he is not likely to get the evidence which he requires unless there

is the application of the Commissions of Enquiry Act.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Shri Jaipal Singh will have full freedom, and there will be no obstacle before him. He will get full support from Government.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am most grateful to Government for this.

17.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 9th December, 1960/Agrahayana 18, 1882 (Saka).

[*Thursday, December 8, 1960 \ Agrahayana 17, 1882 (Saka)*]

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 4493—4528

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1509	Industrial Development of Rajasthan	4547
1510	Single-storeyed tenements	4548
1511	Transfer of civic services in displaced persons' colonies	4548
1512	Electronic equipment	4548–49
1513	Tea exported to U.S.S.R.	4549–50
1514	Uranium deposits	4550
1515	Re-modelling of Tehar Village (Delhi)	4550–51
1516	Leather industry in Punjab	4551
1517	Work and Orientation centres in Punjab	4551–52
1518	Fertilizer plant at Itarsi	4552
1519	Persons released by Naga rebels	4552–53
1520	Wage Boards	4553
1521	Survey of Central Government Employees' Strike	4553–54
1522	Khadi Evaluation Committee	4554
1523	Hyderabad House, New Delhi	4554–55
1524	Water supply in Kasturba Nagar, Delhi	4555
1525	Petro-Chemical Project	4555
1526	Methanol Plant at Sindri	4555–56
1527	Hostel for single female government employees	4556
1528	Retrenchment in the Ministry of Rehabilitation	4556–57
1529	A.I.R. correspondents	4557–58
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1531	Air rifles	4558
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U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1533	Indian Trade Centre at Beirut	4559–60
1534	Power-driven Agricultural Machinery	4560—62
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1537	Trade agreement with Indonesia	4563–64
1538	Sluice gates	4564
1539	Hospital in 24-Parganas (West Bengal)	4564–65
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1546	Import of foreign text books	4568
1547	Technical personnel registered with employment exchanges in Rajasthan	4569
1548	Import of stationery	4569
1549	Export of handloom cloth to U.S.A.	4569–70
1550	Hindi forms	4570–71
1551	Letters, circulars etc. in Hindi	4571
1552	Travel without passports	4571–72
1553	Quota of camphor	4572
1554	Coir industry in Madras	4572–73
1555	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	4573–74
1556	Statutory Body for Handloom Industry	4574
1557	Economic and Industrial survey of Andhra Pradesh	4574–75
1558	A.I.R. broadcasts for foreign countries	4575–76

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4576

(1) Report (1960) of the Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry.

(2) Government Resolution No. WB-3(12)/59, dated the 5th December, 1960 setting up a Central Wage Board for the Tea Plantations Industry.

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 4577

Secretary reported two messages from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1960, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the following Bills :

(1) The Bilaspur Commercial Corporation (Repeal) Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th November, 1960.

(2) The Mahendra Partab Singh Estates (Repeal) Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 21st November, 1960.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 4577—79

Shri Raghunath Singh called the attention of the Prime Minister to India's disapproval of recognising the decision of South Africa to become a republic in the Commonwealth on the basis of a split white minority vote.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILL INTRODUCED . . 4579–80

The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1960.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 4582—4653

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved that the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill may be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

BILL PASSED. . 4580—82, 4653—57

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) moved for the consideration of the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE.* SPORTS IN INDIA. . . . 4657—4722

Shri H. N. Mukerjee moved the motion *re.* Sports in India. After some discussion Shri H. N. Mukerjee replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1960/AGRAHAYANA 18, 1882 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of Appropriation (No. 5) Bill and the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill and also consideration of Private Members' Bills.

GMGIPND—LS II—1519(Ai) LS—15-12-60—901.